The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5903. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

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The Situation as Regarded in Paris—A New Line of Retreat for Bazaine—The Prussian Position Turned and a Junction with McMahon Still Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The pretended victory of the Prussians, at Resonville, on the 18th, finds little credence here. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King WILLIAM, it is believed that all is going well with the French Army. I have from unquestionably good authority the following information:

The series of battles which concluded on Thursday, only resulted in giving the Prussians command of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at Gravelotte. The communication by the north with Thionville still remained open. On Friday afternoon, and early on Saturday morning, the main body of BAZAINE's command succeeded in effecting a withdrawal from Metz, by the gate of Thionville, between Fort St. Quentin and the Monilusles de Metz. The highway follows the left bank of the Moselle, and runs due north till within five miles of Thionville, where it strikes off in a north-westerly direction, toward Longuyon and Montmédy, on the Belgian frontier. The great railroad following this line, and connecting Thionville with the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres, from which latter point it proceeds due south to Rheims, was still intact.

By the latest accounts BAZAINE was reported at Spincourt, near Montmidy, a town on the river Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles north-east of Metz. It was presumed that his intention was to cross the Argonnes by Stenay to Vouziers, and thence strike down the Valley of the Aisne to St. Menehould, where, half way between Verdun and Chalons, a junction could readily be effected with MCMAHON. St. Menehould is thirty miles north of Vitry-le-François, and twenty-five miles north-east of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex.

At St. Menehould a great battle will probably be fought, as it is thought that MCMAHON is now on his way to join BAZAINE at this objective point. The French position covers all railroad lines, and secures the retreat to Paris in case of defeat. Important movements in another direction are in progress by the French troops, of which I am not at liberty to speak, but which are expected to alter very materially the aspect of affairs. I give you these facts as the grounds for the confidence which is still felt in well-informed circles here regarding the plans of the campaign. Events will shortly testify whether this confidence is well founded.

R.

TRIAL OF A SPY.

Painful Scene in a French Military Prison—First Court-Martial of a Captured Spy—He is Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Shot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 22—2 P. M.—I have just returned from a most painful spectacle—the first trial by Court-martial here of the Prussian spy recently arrested. The trial was held in a building situated opposite the military prison, in the Rue Cherche, Midi Faubourg St. Germain, and was conducted before the Second Council of War. M. SIMONNET, the Imperial Advocate, prosecuted.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was escorted by *gensdarmes* and soldiers and introduced before the Court, which was composed of seven officers belonging to different branches of the service. In reply to questions from the President, the prisoner stated that his name was KARL HERDO, and that he was a native of Brandebourg, and a Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, forming a portion of the Third Prussian *corps d'armée*. The prisoner is a tall, handsome young man, small in frame, but of an intelligent appearance. He spoke French fluently, with a slight German accent. He is a man evidently belonging to the higher class of society, and justified the President's allusion to his distinguished manners. He preserved throughout the proceedings the self-possession which he has manifested since his arrest.

The prosecution produced no witnesses, the only evidence against the prisoner being the reports sent up by authorities at Gien, a small town on the banks of the Loire, where he was captured, in the act of taking notes and drawings. A revolver, a quantity of cartridges, a portfolio, a railway indicator, a carte de visite, and a porte-monnaie, were found upon the prisoner when he was arrested. The principal documents from the military authorities report that the prisoner acknowledged to the Commissary of Police of Gien, who arrested him, that he had sent two letters to Berlin describing the state of public feeling in France, and giving data of the conformation of the Bank of the Loire, and the peculiarities of the road leading from Bourges to Paris. The Police Commissary reported the prisoner as possessing a minute knowledge of the country, and the relative strength of both armies. He had formed a calculation with regard to the strength of the French Army, fixing the number of men at 288,000, and boasted that the Prussian Army was nearly 900,000 strong. He also admitted that the French Army was literally infested with Prussian spies. On being subsequently interrogated by the Sub-Prefect of Gien, the prisoner almost acknowledged himself a spy. He came from London to Bordeaux, and from Bordeaux to Orleans, and so to Gien, where he confessed that he had no real business.

A letter from the Commandant of the *Gendarmerie* to his superior officer stated that the prisoner openly admitted that he was a spy sent by the Prussian Government, and that he had dispatched information by Switzerland and Belgium. He had also a correspondent in Paris. In the course of his examination by the President today, he denied all the above confessions, and declared that he was not engaged in any correspondence with the enemies of France, and that he only visited France on his way to establish himself in Switzerland. He further alleged that he had quitted the Prussian service four weeks before the declaration of war, and that all the letters he had written were familiar ones, addressed to his family—such as tourists ordinarily write. He explained his presence at Gien as arising from the fact that money was due to him there.

Upon hearing this statement, the Imperial Commissary called for a sentence of guilty from the Court, stating that it was time to rid France of spies by whom the enemy had been put into possession of facts highly important in the prosecution of the war. A young advocate defended the prisoner, affirming that he was simply a hot-brained enthusiast, who, in correspondence with his family, had given details regarding the route of the armies, and a description of the river, already well known to the Prussian authorities.

After ten minutes' deliberation the tribunal agreed unanimously on the prisoner's culpability, and adjudged him to be visited with the punishment of death. The trial was over in less than two hours, and the prisoner will probably be shot on Wednesday.

R.

THE SITUATION.

Official Statements of Bazaine's Position—The "Saviors of France."

PARIS, Aug. 22.—In the Senate, today, one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE, confirming his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours, BAZAINE held all his positions. The Minister could not say more, but he would affirm that BAZAINE was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War. The *Moniteur* praises BAZAINE for his bravery and energy, and the Count DE PALIKAO for his able administration of affairs, and calls them the saviors of France. The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the Minister of the Interior has made public a note from the Minister of War, to the effect that the Government having received no dispatches from the Army of the Rhine for two days, on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication, he thinks the plans of Marshal BAZAINE have not yet succeeded. The heroic conduct of our soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers, permits us to hope for the success of other operations.

The Journal Officiel's View—Are the Prussians to be Cut Off?—Bazaine Receives Supplies.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says: "The military situation is such that this circumstance need not alarm, still less discourage. If the enemy has happened for a moment to hold BAZAINE's army near Metz, he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the greater part of his own army, viz., the corps of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and Gen. STEINMETZ. What in the meanwhile will the corps of the Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris, or join the other two corps in an effort to crush the army of BAZAINE? The latter supposition is the more probable, but they must take into account an army reunited at Chalons, or some other point, under the orders of Marshal MCMAHON, an army which may place the Prussians in the same situation they boast they have put the army of BAZAINE, that is to say, cut them off and block them up. Let us with confidence await events. In any case, supposing our armies are defeated at Metz or at Chalons, the Prussians may expect to encounter at Paris other and greater difficulties than any they have met with up to the present time. Paris, they may be sure, will defend herself to the last drop of blood, to the last cartridge. She will thus give entire France all the time it needs to come to her defense, and then there will be no hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts—not one of them will return to his country."....*La Liberté* reports that BAZAINE succeeded in reaching the railway from Mézières to Montmédy, and procured all the provisions he needed. The trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, it being dangerous to push them forward on account of the Prussian scouts. Communication between BAZAINE and MCMAHON is kept up by couriers.

McMahon at St. Dizier—The Prussian Pickets Appear—The Crown Prince.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Marshal MCMAHON's head-quarters are at St. Dizier. He is said to be carrying out strategical movements preliminary to an action which Marshal BAZAINE is prepared to support. BAZAINE has at last been supplied with food and ammunition. The belief is expressed, however, that he is surrounded. A Paris dispatch says the enemy's pickets have appeared at St. Dizier. The French camp at Chalons has been broken up and the troops have been distributed along the line. The Crown Prince, with an army 150,000 strong, is apparently intending a march upon Paris by the valley of the Aube. A Prussian dispatch says the Prussians have occupied Mezieres. Another statement is that the Prussians are surrounding Verdun, which is imperfectly defended. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the French, notwithstanding their enormous losses, in the recent week of battles, will continue the fight for weeks, and even months to come.

THE FIELD.

Battle of Gravelotte—Prussian Troops Engaged—Operations About Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin states that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Prussian Army Corps. In reserve were the Third and Tenth Corps, a few divisions of which, including the artillery, shared in the fight. The entire French Army, except Marshal MCMAHON's corps and two divisions of Gen. FAILLY's were engaged, occupying intrenched positions, all of which at night-fall had been carried by storm. The losses have not yet been correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till 9 o'clock in the evening.

BERLIN via LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Prussian cavalry was not used to any great extent in the engagments around Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Late advices have been received here from Erustein, a town near Strasbourg. The Prussian Army besieging Strasbourg had caused the people of Erustein to change the course of the little river Il, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water in that city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Erustein. The General in command of Strasbourg had driven out of the defenses all who consume army stores without affording aid.

Prussian Tactics—Losses in the Last Battles—Close of the Rezonville Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—All reliable advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Marshal BAZAINE and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him. A dispatch from Mézières, dated today, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium. A rumor, which came from Luxembourg, that the French had occupied Verdun, is contradicted.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch to *Le Public*, from Brussels, says that the request of Prussia that her wounded may be sent home by way of Brussels and Luxembourg has been refused, on the ground that the purpose was to clear the way for reinforcements coming to the Prussian Army.

The Berlin journals print a letter from King WILLIAM to Queen AUGUSTA, dated Rezonville, Aug. 19, from which the following is an extract:

"About 8½ P. M. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Königgrätz. VON ROON saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacking here, but I find after some hours that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours."

INTERVENTION.

A Prussian Invitation to the Great Powers to Consider the Internal Condition of France—British and Italian Intervention.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is reported that the Minister of Prussia at Florence has communicated to the Italian Government the copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the Great Powers for the consideration of the internal condition of France and what steps may be necessary to prevent anarchy. The Marquis DE LA VALETTE, the French Minister to England, has been instructed to make requests here similar to those of Prince NAPOLEON at Florence.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince NAPOLEON is here. His mission is to ask the mediation of Italy.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The letter of Queen VICTORIA to the Empress EUGENIE, dated Aug. 15, relating to mediation, is published here today. She regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that that is an affair for the Cabinet, and the Cabinet thinks the time inopportune.

The Diplomatists in Paris Ready for Propositions of Peace—Attitude of the Great Powers.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Gaulois* says that the Diplomatic Corps now meets daily. The English Embassy in this city is anxiously awaiting the favorable moment to introduce proposals of peace. It is said that, let the turn of events be what it may, the interposition will certainly be made, and that before the end of this month. The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial, evidently inspired by the Government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral Powers. It says Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league with the obligation on each member not to act without advising the others. The proposal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into engagements with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the Government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastened to make the fact known, and to accept the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter Power has taken. But, concludes the writer, all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily terminate the war. There will be time then to think of the neutral Powers.

An attaché of the Vienna Cabinet has arrived here. He is reported to be the bearer of dispatches of great moment to the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

PARIS.

Persigny in Despair—Flight of Ollivier Reiterated—The Returning Garde Mobile—Distribution of Arms.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It was rumored yesterday that PERSIGNY wrote a despairing letter to the Emperor, and that he endeavored to send it by telegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high functionary. *La Liberté* pronounces the story false ....*La Liberté* reiterates the report of the flight of the Ex-Premier OLLIVIER, and adds that he was seen yesterday at Culoz, Switzerland, and that he bitterly reproaches the majority in the Chambers for deserting him....A fine body of men, taken from the Customs service, have just marched through the streets on their way to the front. Paris continues to organize for defense.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Baron MALARTIE publishes a notice to the Hanoverians who proposed to form a corps of sharpshooters, that their services will not be accepted by the French Government.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms....The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The Minister continues: "Arm, arm without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defense of the country. Inflame young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

American Ambulances—Activity in Equipping Troops—Priests Going to the Front—Returning Discomfited Soldiers.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of all their arrangements....The activity in equipping the artillery regiments has lately been increasing. Several have already gone to the front. One hundred priests going to the army as volunteer assistants in the hospitals, yesterday, marched through Paris, carrying their knapsacks on their backs. The crowd were deeply moved by the spectacle....The quarries of Jaumont, mentioned by Count PALIKAO, in his statement to the Corps Legislatif of the defeat of the Prince Royal on the 18th, have been in existence for over six centuries. They are very extensive, and have been worked to a great depth....The remnants of the regiments of cavalry, cuirassiers and lancers, so terribly cut up in the late battles, arrived here last night, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Preparations for Defense—Removal of the Bois de Boulogne Begun—A State of Siege Imminent—The National Loan.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part of it, however, will not be touched. Only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared, and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply the armies of both MCMAHON and BAZAINE. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought here, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris. It is said that there are now nearly 300,000 good troops at and near Paris. It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians. The *Siècle* today says, "Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain we must accept a siege." EDMOND ABOUT writes to his journal, the *Soir*, praising the grave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate defense.... Subscriptions as small as three francs are received at Paris to the new national war loan of 1,000,000,000 francs. ....Minister WASHBURNE continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian Government at Paris....A decree is published in the *Journal Officiel* today for the creation of a new cavalry regiment for the Imperial Guard.

Nothing further has been received from the front. Confidence in the ultimate success of the military movements now in progress is increasing here. Gold, which a few days ago, was selling at a premium of 50 centimes per cent., is now quoted at 1½ per cent.

The Bourse closed weak; rentes have fallen to 61fr. 70c. The press attributes this decline to heavy sales of rentes to enable parties to take up the national loan.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The Empress' Effects—Whereabouts of Prince Napoleon—Movements of the Emperor.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The *Epoca* denies the reported arrival in this city of the Empress EUGENIE's personal property.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is said that Prince NAPOLEON, after accompanying his family to a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince NAPOLEON has arrived in this city.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor, and says that he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris. The *Moniteur* says: "Last week the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp at Courcelles, near Rheims, where they were escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry.

The Emperor left behind at Chalons his personal baggage and wagon train. It is repeated that he is determined to charge with MCMAHON's troops in the next battle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alsace and Loraine—Garibaldi—Bismarck's Sons Wounded—Ports Reopened—Explosive Balls.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following items: England would, no doubt, prefer to have the old German provinces of Alsace and Lothringen established into an independent and neutral State....H. D. ARMIN, the North-German Envoy at Rome, has paid a visit to GARIBALDI at Caprera, in consequence of the alliance between Italy and France. The two sons of Count VON BISMARCK, officers in the Prussian Army, have both been wounded in the recent battles. A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived at the Prussian front....The balls thrown by the *mitrailleuses* are found to be explosive.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Count VON BISMARCK's regiment, which has several times recently been reported "totally anninilated," has not yet been under fire.

The Hamburg-American Steamers—Capture of a Prussian Bark—Mme. Canrobert in London—The Italian War Loan.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Some of the Paris journals having asserted that the Hamburg-American Steam-ship Company had tendered their vessels to the Prussian Government as transports, the agents of that line in this city have published a a statement denying the report.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 22.—A French side-wheel corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many spectators who were gathered on the beach, witnessed the operation.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In some of the French provinces the people have recently attacked innocent persons who were supposed to be Prussian spies. The Government will take measures immediately to prevent these outrages hereafter....Mme. CANROBERT and family arrived in London yesterday....The French Government has forbidden the exportation of food.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—The war appropriation of 40,000,000 lire has passed both Chambers.

German Rejoicings and Other Demonstrations.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Germans had a grand picnic at Ogden's Grove, today, in honor of the success of the Prussians. Fully 15,000 persons were present.

Firing on a Prussian Flag of Truce—Dispatch to the Prussian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary of State VON THILE has sent the following telegram to the Minister of the North German Union, at Washington, by the cable:

AUGUST 22.

"On the 19th inst., as a bearer of a flag of truce, carrying a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his trumpet, approached at a slow pace the French outposts to deliver messages from French surgeons in behalf of wounded Frenchmen, he was fired upon by all the French patrols he met on the way, so that he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been severely wounded. We protest solemnly against this violation of the laws of nations."

THE LATEST MOVEMENTS.

The New Area of Hostilities—Uncertainties of the Position—Progress of the Prussian Advance.

To understand the movements that may be expected during the week, it is very necessary to bear in mind that while the hostilities of the five days ending on the 18th did not extend much beyond a circuit of ten miles, dotted with villages and and farms, the extent of country over which the combinations of the next few days are to be formed may be roughly stated at eighty miles long from east to west, and twenty-five miles broad, and is intersected with rivers, mountains, highways and railroads. It is impossible to speculate with any degree of confidence upon the plans of either French or Prussians until one or two important preliminary facts are ascertained. The chief of these is whether BAZAINE is really shut up in Metz. The Prussian dispatches, received by way of London, positively assert that he is; the conviction among those in Paris likely to be well-informed is, as will be seen from the dispatch of our correspondent, and a statement quoted from the *Liberté*, that he is not. Should the statements which are there detailed with much clearness, and an appearance of circumstantial correctness turn out to be well-founded there can be no question that the Prussian plans will require to be substantially modified. As matters stand, it is obviously the intention of Prussian strategists to place the South German army between Paris, and both sections of the French army which are at present in the field. Before engaging MCMAHON, the attempt is evidently being made to cut off his retreat to the capital as completely as that of BAZAINE is already claimed to be. The reported presence of MCMAHON at St. Dozier can only be explained on one of two suppositions. Either the Crown Prince is not at Vitry, situated twenty miles nearer Paris than St. Dozier, or MCMAHON still holds communication with the forces under BAZAINE. Both of these may be true, but it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that MCMAHON should have allowed his road to Paris to be cut as well as his line of communication with the Army of the Rhine.

It is almost equally absurd to suppose that the Crown Prince is advancing to Paris with only 150,000 men, leaving an army between him and his base of supplies, and challenging attack from at least double that number of fighting men at present behind the fortifications of the capital. The probable advance by the valley of the Aube is evidently a mere hap-hazard piece of guess work. This route is as probable as any other for the united and formidable army with which alone Paris will be threatened; but under the present distribution of forces, already too widely separated for perfect safety, it is far from likely that anything more than a mere strategical movement is involved in the latest advance of the Army of the South. For this purpose a descent into the valley of the Aube, twenty miles south of Vitry, would be highly inopportune, as it would remove the army still further from its supports, and would still leave the movements of MACMAHON perfectly free. If the Prussians have, as they report, captured Mezierer, a vital blow has been struck at Metz. The two places are fully eighty miles apart, but Mezierer commands the sole remaining line of railroad communication between Paris and the great fortress on the Moselle. Amid the general uncertainty, however, which hangs over every important position of the two armies, it is impossible to point out the precise bearing of such an event on the prospects of the campaign.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The President's Proclamation—Prohibitions by the Neutrality and International Laws—Prussian Prizes Brought to American Ports—Privileges and Penalties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following has just been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending Powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and whereas, great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties; and whereas, great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein; and whereas, the laws of the United States without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of their citizens, and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

First—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents, by land or by sea, against the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a solder or as a marine or seaman on board of a vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Fourth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as before said.

Sixth—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist, or enter himself, or hire, or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall be at peace with such belligerent.

Eighth—Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

Ninth—Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth—Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship-of-war, cruiser, or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship-of-war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh—Beginning, or setting on foot, or providing, or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America, on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the same parties and is still in force, it was agreed that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the Customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party; but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces, on land and on the seas, shall scrupulously observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856; that is to say:

First—That privateering is and remains abolished.

Second—That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Third—That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

Fourth—That blockade, in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, and that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of His Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other. And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes, or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf, and I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war;" yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerents, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf; and I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth. By the President.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FRENCH COMMENTS.

The United States as a Mediator—Reply to the Suggestions of the Times—False Reports—No French Defeat Since the Battles of Haguenau and Forbach—Paris Will Never Surrender.

The *Messager Franco-Américain* quotes liberally from our editorial in the TIMES on the 21st inst., entitled, "Cannot the United States Act as Mediator Between France and Prussia?" and then comments upon the article as follows:

"The intention of the TIMES is excellent. We must, in the first place, feel grateful to that journal for the remonstrance it addresses to many of its countrymen who permit themselves to be urged on by a sort of savage fanaticism to cursing the entire French nation. That prejudice must indeed be a savage one which leads Americans to detest our country without remembering what it has done for them, and forgetful of that bond of sympathy which the Revolution should have established between the United States and France. But we believe that the TIMES is deceived as to the effect which a letter from President GRANT would have on the King of Prussia. He would answer him as he did the Pope, even before he had entered on French territory, that he would make peace if the French Government should ask it, and would give guarantees for the future; in other words, if France would accept his conditions. But however mild these conditions might be, the TIMES may rest assured that France would not accept them, nor even listen to them. She will ask nothing, nor listen to any proposition until WILLIAM and his army have left French territory. If the President can bring about Prussia's immediate retreat, it might be well for him to write, or rather to send him a telegraphic dispatch. But if he cannot obtain that, we can assure him that he would waste both time and labor."

"VAIN ALARMS."

Under the above heading the *Courrier des Etas-Unis* refers to the contradictory nature of the dispatches from Europe, especially with reference to the battle of the 18th. It speaks of King WILLIAM's dispatch, announcing a victory, and of the official statement made by Count PALIKAO, in the Corps Legislatif, and asks its readers to choose between the two contradictory statements. The *Courrier* adds:

"And now can any impartial mind, admitting that a doubt is possible, after a hundred falsehoods have been detected, have any other feeling than that of indignation at this shameless tissue of malevolence and calumny which continually represents us as beaten and demoralized after every engagement, after every encounter from which, in the end, we are invariably proved to have come forth successfully. In fact, the truth is that since the battle of Haguenau and of Forbach, we have not received a single defeat, have not had an engagement where we did not inflict on the enemy heavier losses than we ourselves suffered. * * * The evil is that in the face of so much audacity, so much deceit and so much skill in spreading false reports, our countrymen are really seriously alarmed; if that is the case here, where it is a merely relative inconvenience, what must it be in France where these poisoned shafts are profusely scattered among a people heated to a white heat? They cannot fail to excite a genuine panic. That is the infamous Macchiavellism of an enemy without conscience and without scruples."

Referring to a dispatch asserting that BAZAINE's forces were rendered useless and held in check while the Crown Prince continued his advance, the *Courrier* inquires:

"Is it BAZAINE who is rendered useless with his 150,000 men, or is it he who holds in check the 350,000 men with FREDERICK CHARLES, STEINMETZ and WILLIAM? Is it he who is mated, or has he checkmated the King? That is the question. Who can predict the fate reserved for the Crown Prince if he arrives alone with his force of 160,-000 men in the heart of France at Chalons or before Paris, far from his reserves who are kept back in Lorraine, incapable even, in case of defeat, of assisting his retreat or to save the remnants of his army? * * * * Hope then; hope still, hope ever; and above all give no concern to these alarms which malevolence and imposition are seeking to sow broadcast."

"NEVER."

We find the following in the *Messager Franco-Américain* of the 21st:

"When the Prussians summoned Strasbourg to surrender, the people of this heroic city answered: Never! Never! That is the word which should now resound throughout all France. Never! That is the glorious word which the Parisians should repeat if they have the hearts of their Alsatian brothers. No, Paris will not surrender; France will never capitulate; France will enter upon no negotiations so long as a Prussian soldier presses his foot on her soil. They may deliberate as much as they like at London, at Vienna, at St. Petersbourg; they may prepare their projects of peace. The diplomatists may there piece out our country as they choose, and assigning Alsace to King WILLIAM, make him promise to be magnanimous, and address to France counsels of prudence and of resignation. At this time France takes counsel from no one but herself; her prudence is her

(*Continued on Fifth Page.*)

WAR LETTERS.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Froschweiler.

Terrific Fighting on Both Sides and Final French Defeat.

The Mitrailleuse Comparatively Useless—Movements in Paris—The City Considerably Changed—Preparations for its Defense—The Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia—Movements in Rhenish Bavaria.

THE BATTLE OF FROSCHWEILER.

The Battle-field—The Attack—Underrated Numbers of the Prussian Forces—McMahon's Position—The Battle in Earnest—Terrible Fighting on Both Sides—The Mitrailleuses, Their Effects, &c.—Retreat of the French Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

I send you, compiled from the letters of our own correspondents in the field, and from official sources, a condensed, but at the same time, very full account of the battle of Froschweiler, (or, as the Prussians term it, the battle of Woerth,) in which, while the Prussians gained a substantial advantage, the French added to their military fame a fresh halo of imperishable glory. In the future annals of the actual conflict between France and Prussia, the battle fought on the 6th of August, with such fearful odds against the French side, will be recorded in France as the battle of Freschwiller, and in Germany as the battle of Woerth, from the names of the two villages which formed the principal points of attack and defense on the day that proved so disastrous, though not at all inglorious, to the French arms. Freschwiller is one of the finest strategical positions in this portion of the Vosges Mountains. It was here that HOCHE, one of the glorious illustrations of the First Empire, defeated the Prussian Army during the war of the Republic, and it was here, also, and at Woerth, that Marshal MCMAHON had drawn up his *corps d'armée*, under the impression that reinforcements, if needed, might easily be forthcoming from Bitsche, Strasbourg and Colmar.

THE FRENCH POSITION.

According to information received on the previous day, it was not expected that the Prussians would attack before the 7th, but that supposition turned out to be incorrect, as well as the opinion as to the number of the enemy likely to be brought to bear upon the French forces present; this numerical superiority ultimately proved to be overwhelming, in spite of the heroic action of every French soldier engaged in the battle, which lasted from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

MCMAHON's troops occupied a formidable position on the heights around Woerth; the Marshal's head-quarters were at the chateau of Turckheim; he had posted a considerable reserve of cavalry at Reichshofen, to the left of which village, the infantry and cavalry of the division which had been engaged on the 4th were also posted. The Marshal's left, commanded by Gen. DUCROT, was at Froschweiler, and his centre, composed of the divisions commanded respectively by Gens. RAOULT and LARTIGUES, was in position at Elsenhaussen and Morsbronner.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

At an early hour in the morning, an exchange of shots between outposts indicated the probability of a coming engagement, and similar alerts were repeated several times till 10 o'clock, when the battle of Froschweiler commenced in earnest, to terminate with such losses on both sides that the victory of the Prussians must have cost them dearer even than the defeat of MCMAHON's *corps d'armée* cost the French. "Three such victories," writes an enthusiastic French journalist, who was dodging about all day in Woerth amid showers of shot and shell and cannon balls, "would certainly demoralize, if not ruin, the army of the King of Prussia." When the Prussian firing began seriously, it was thought to be only a fire of sharpshooters, for the French rather expected to be attacked from the side of Sarreguemines; but the Prussians issued in such dense masses from Saarbrück, both by the high road to Forbach and along the pass behind the village of Arneval, that Marshal MCMAHON at once perceived that matters were becoming very hot in that direction. The Tenth Foot Chasseurs at once opened out as tirailleurs in front of the Spikeren mamelon, while the Fortieth Regiment of the line occupied a wood. On the right the Prussians commenced a very vigorous and well-sustained fire; they were ambuscaded in ditches, from whence they fired upward on the French soldiers, who gradually reached the extremity of the plateau, while the Prussians attacked the wood on two sides.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

It was in and around this wood that the most terrible fighting took place. There was an incessant roll of shot firing, as the Prussians endeavored to climb a steep approach; entire lines were swept down by the French fire, but they were constantly replaced by fresh troops, and the attacking column kept continually advancing. As soon as it reached the summit the Prussians fell upon the woods, to assist those who had taken up a position on the other side. In the midst of the clumps of trees and behind the hedges, the Fortieth Regiment struggled heroically, while the chasseurs, on the outside, were battling with the Prussians on the left. Unfortunately, owing to the inevitable confusion arising from fighting in a wood, the chasseurs and the soldiers of the line did each other much mischief; but it is also certain that the Prussians suffered dreadfully, as the French Chassepots carry further than the Prussian guns, although this superiority was not of much advantage, owing to the closeness of the principal part of the sanguinary conflict. While this horrible combat was proceeding, the Prussian and French artillery were actively engaged in other directions, and the heavy and noisy projectiles, as they fell or exploded, raised immense clouds of dust, and spread death and destruction on both sides. The Prussians were infinitely superior as to the number of their cannon, and literally fired down the comparatively few pieces that were opposed to them, although the French fired throughout the day with great calmness and regularity.

THE MITRAILLEUSES.

Much, and very justly, was expected from the *mitrailleuses*, and they would certainly have proved an effective assistance to make up for the numerical inferiority of the French troops. But, unfortunately, they could but rarely be made use of; first of all, because they require the enemy to be upon open ground, unprotected by obstacles, whereas here the trees completely neutralized their power of destruction. Then again, the French and the Prussian soldiers were so mixed together, although always at a certain distance, sometimes advancing, sometimes retiring, that it would have been difficult to strike the enemy only. By the bye, the *mitrailleuse* used by the Germans is the invention of an American gentleman, Dr. GATLIN. You will remember that about two years and a half ago I wrote you a mass of particulars regarding this arm, and concerning the shameful way in which Dr. GATLIN was treated by the French authorities. They made several trials with his gun at Vincennes, stole the principle of it, and let him go unrewarded. Of course he carried it over to the Prussian side, and it is now being used effectively against the French. There is, however, a fact connected with the

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French *mitrailleuses* which drive it a certain distance by mechanism, which is spun by steam, and sends forth 200 balls in a minute. By the removal of one small piece of its machinery, it can easily be converted into a gun which is rendered perfectly useless.

TERROR OF THE RAVORET.

There are two things of which the Prussians appear to be particularly afraid—the *mitrailleuses* and the bayonet charge—and during the present war they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming into contact with either. In order to insure their comparatively safety, they stationed themselves behind no matter what, and manifested a special dread of the *mitrailleuses*. The Division of the Fourth Army Corps, which fought at Gravelotte, was opposite the Fifth Division of the First Brigade of the First Army Corps, which was posted between Rezonville and Vionville, and the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, which fought at Mars-la-Tour, was opposite the Second Brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps. The Division of the Fourth Division formed a broken line with the Fifth Division of the First Brigade of the First Army Corps, which was opposite the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, which fought at Vionville. The Division of the Fourth Army Corps, which fought at Rezonville, was composed of Saxons, who were posted in the center of the line, and Prussians, who, on the fourth assault, dislodged the Third Division of the First Army Corps from the position which it had occupied with great spirit. Toward noon, the Saxons, who were posted on the right of the line, were ordered to execute a backward movement. Thereupon a fresh *corps d'armée*, also sixty thousand strong, passed from the centre to the left of the French position, and fell upon the Saxons, who were beaten back with great slaughter. Four miles further on we found the Prussians had suffered severely from the *mitrailleuses*, which were posted behind the Fourth Division of the Second Army Corps, and which were supported by large masses of infantry, and covered by more than sixty pieces of cannon, placed in position on the left of the Fourth Division.

The first Division occupied with the First Brigade of the Second Army Corps, which was posted between Rezonville and Vionville, and which fought with great spirit, was opposite the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, which fought at Mars-la-Tour. Toward noon, the Saxons, who were posted on the left of the Fourth Division, were ordered to fall back, and the Prussians threw their Third Division, which had already been engaged, upon the Saxons, who were rallied with great difficulty, and posted in front of the Fourth Division. The latter was supported by large masses of infantry, and covered by more than sixty pieces of cannon, placed in position on the left of the Third Division. The

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Great Excitement Over a Small Matter—The Truth About the Reported Defalcation by a Clerk—No Cause for Alarm Either About the Seizure Funds or the Granite Supports to the Building.

The attachés of the Custom-house, or at least those of them who had money coming to them through the Seizure Department, were greatly excited all day yesterday over a report which appeared in one of the Democratic journals in this City, to the effect that there had been a defalcation in the Auditor's office, and that a good part of the funds which Inspectors and informers had been waiting for during a long time had gone "where the woodbine twineth," and would be seen "never no more." This was a bad outlook for men who had worked so faithfully as Custom-house officials usually do for the perquisites of their office, and as so many faithful officers were in tribulation, a thorough investigation was made by the reporter of the TIMES, with a very satisfactory result.

STARTLING RUMORS.

To commence with, the outside rumors were startling in their character. Everybody about the Custom-house—except those immediately interested—knew as little as was possible for men to know and live—under the protection of the flag which floats from the top of the granite building—but what little they did know was fully told, with such additions as would naturally be given to the story.

The tale, as related to our reporter, was that Mr. FREDERICK C. OGDEN, an assistant in the Auditor's office, had left his post of duty, and had taken with him untold sums, the amount no one pretended to state, belonging to Inspectors and informers arising from seizures. The usual statements about fast life and all that sort of thing were made, and it appeared at this point of the investigation as if a first-class story was in store for the readers of the TIMES.

A LITTLE CENT PER CENT.

The next circumstantial statement was that Mr. OGDEN had been in the practice for some years of cashing pay-rolls or assisting in that interesting process by referring parties who were in impecunious circumstances to certain brokers in the street who, upon Mr. OGDEN'S assurance that the employes of the Government were safe in their positions to the end of the month, would discount the claims for the modest sum of ten per cent. per month. Also, that Mr. OGDEN was in the practice of pursuing a similar course with officers of the Customs who had claims arising out of seizures—the liquidation of which usually occupied from two to six months. The claimants, anxious to finger the cash without awaiting the slow process of the departments, would, it was alleged, procure Mr. OGDEN'S certificate and then go to the brokers on the "street" and get the money less from fifteen to twenty per cent. discount. It was alleged that Mr. OGDEN had kept back some of those amounts and thus forced the claimants to resort to the brokers when there was no necessity of doing so, and it was further alleged that there had been some irregularity, in the course of which Mr. OGDEN became involved in financial difficulty and was obliged to leave town.

Another statement was to the effect that "FRED." was fast; that he lived beyond his salary, ($2,000,) and that his father, who is the Auditor of the Custom-house, had suspended him from duty on the 11th inst. All these stories tended to cause great excitement among the employes of the Custom-house, and demanded a thorough examination.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

In the seizure department it was ascertained that there was no cause for alarm, even if the worst of the statements should prove true, because the men entitled to their share of seizure money, would receive it in any event. Besides, it was not true that any of this fund had been taken, and indeed it was not believed that Mr. OGDEN had taken one cent of Government money, but it was reported that a sharp game had been played by him upon some of the brokers with whom he had dealt.

WHAT HIS FATHER SAYS.

The Auditor, Mr. OGDEN, was next applied to, and stated positively that all the stories that had been circulated were malicious falsehoods, the author of which was a man who had sought to have his son FREDERICK discharged from his place; that young OGDEN had done nothing morally wrong whatever, and that he had not left the City, but was at his desk on Saturday, would have been yesterday had it not been for illness, and would be at his post of duty this morning.

This seemed to put an end to the investigation, and as the Collector seems disposed to accept the explanation offered, probably this will be the last heard of this Custom-house trouble. It is suggested, however, that it will be best for Mr. OGDEN in the future to refrain from assisting to share any claims against the Government.

THE RECENT DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING.

Mr. HILLYER offers a better explanation of the falling and dropping off of the granite supports to the galleries of the Custom-house than was given last week. He says that it is well known that when a granite support is cut across the grain of the stone, it will break as readily as sand-stone when the pressure becomes very great. Some of the supports in the Custom-house building may have been cut across the grain, and hence the accident last week. The support which fell broke square across, and when it stopped falling the sound of the impact resembled a young earthquake or an explosion of powder. The watchmen in the building hastened to examine the safes, supposing that burglars might have desired to open them in search of something valuable besides musty records. Finding the safes all correct they searched the building, and discovered the fallen stone. Mr. HILLYER and Mr. MULLETT, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, are of opinion that the building must have settled, but as the tests applied show that no settlement has taken place, the next best way to account for the accident is that the pressure upon the cross-grained stone has caused the fracture. There is no longer any occasion for alarm.

The Steamer Florida—The Vessel Still in the Custody of the United States Marshal.

The owner of the steam-ship *Florida*, (Gen. FRANCIS DARR,) which was seized on Saturday by United States Marshal SHARPE, by order of the United States District-Attorney, for an alleged attempt to violate the Neutrality laws, had a conference yesterday with the authorities, but it did not result in effecting the release of the vessel. The Government claims that she has on board arms and ammunition intended for the use of the Cuban insurgents, under Gen QUESADA, now fighting against Spanish domination, and that the seizure was made in order that the Court might adjudicate the matter. On the contrary, Gen. DARR admits that a large part of the *Florida's* cargo is made up of rifled cannon and fixed ammunition; but that these are properly boxed and all directed to consignees in Vera Cruz, and that they are purchased by Mexican residents, the *Florida* being simply chartered to transport them to Vera Cruz, just as it would, under other circumstances, take freight to any other port. No disposition of the case can yet be made, owing to the absence of Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Court. Meanwhile, Marshal SHARPE continues to hold the steamer under his warrant of seizure. Gen. DARR yesterday requested to know who was the deponent or informant in the case, but the District-Attorney refused to give him the information. He then asked to be informed of the particular grounds upon which the seizure was made; and promised, if these were furnished, to put in an answer to the Government's complaint, just as if an action against the vessel were pending before the Court; but this, too, was denied for the present, so that that the affair remains *in statu quo*. Gen. DARR emphatically denies that the *Florida* is intended for privateering purposes at all; that the vessel is in no wise fitted for such purposes, neither is she calculated to carry troops to Cuba as he understands the Government charges. Until the arrival of Judge BLATCHFORD, nothing can be done to determine the rightfulness of the steamer's detention. The *Florida* is of 600 tons burden, and was known as the *Penguin* gun-boat during the war, at the close of which she was purchased by Gen. DARR, who is a soap and candle maker at No. 75 Murray-street.

The New American Steam-Ship Line.

The *Guiding Star* sails today for Havre, being dispatched by Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB as the pioneer of a new American line of European steam-ships. Her passenger-list will be very small, and she relies chiefly upon freight for support. She is loaded with a fine supply of bread-stuffs and other provisions, and if this venture proves profitable it is probable that another steamer will be put on the line. The *Santiago de Cuba* is being repaired for the purpose, and can be dispatched on short notice. On the return trip the *Guiding Star* will, doubtless, be filled with passengers. She takes out a full French direct mail, the Post-office Department having directed that an extra mail be made up for her.

A New Episcopal Church in Fifty-Seventh-Street—Description of the Building.

The Manual Episcopal Church, on Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, the foundation stone of which was laid upward of a month ago, is now in rapid course of erection, and will probably be completed by the middle of October. The design of the church will be simple Gothic, without any ornamentation, and the intention of its founders to make it an edifice suitable to the requirements of the congregation, without aiming at giving it an imposing appearance, will be fully realized. The building will face due north, will be composed of brick, and will be capable of accommodating from 550 to 1,000 persons comfortably. It will consist of nave and aisles, the dimensions being 30 feet by 80 feet, and the [illegible] by 20 feet. The interior of the church will be studiously devoid of all embellishment. The principal windows will be formed of plain or stained glass, with the usual traceries, the flow of timber, and the roof of open showing. At present it is not intended to erect a steeple, but the plan embraces one 125 feet high, which will eventually be built. The cost will be about $[illegible], and the architect is Mr. J. W. MARSHALL, No. [illegible] East Fifty-seventh-street. The rector is Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, and to his exertions is mainly due the construction of the edifice.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

A Veto from the Mayor—Lighting the Streets—A Mandamus.

The Common Council of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 23, 1870.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, unapproved, the resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 11th inst., declaring the necessity of an immediate extension of the City Water Works by constructing a storage reservoir of the capacity of one thousand million gallons; approving the plans of such reservoir as presented by the Water and Sewerage Board, and authorizing the issue of city bonds to the amount of $1,600,000 in payment of the cost thereof. My reason for returning these resolutions unapproved is, that in a matter of such magnitude each and every member of the Board was entitled to have time for consideration of the report favorable to the improved plan, instead of which a majority of your honorable body appear to have voted its passage without the slightest discussion of its merits, denying to the minority the opportunity they solicited of investigating the subject for themselves. If an expenditure of one million and a half of dollars be thus immediately sanctioned upon a committee's report without discussion by the Common Council, the Press or the public, all efforts for economy in smaller matters would become a farce. The resolution adopted at the same meeting directing the Auditor to audit and the Controller to pay the bill of MICHAEL FARRELL for $213, and charge the same to any fund applicable thereto, is also returned unapproved, for the reason that, from the best information I can gather upon the subject, Mr. FARRELL has no just claim against the city.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

A communication was also received from him, in which he calls attention to the subject of lighting the streets, and the very large increase in the amount of money laid out for that purpose. He says that the amount expended for the year 1860 was $106,000; for the year 1865, $182,500. Increase in five years, seventy-five per cent. The amount expended up to July 1, 1870, is $282,000, and with an increase at the ordinary rates, the whole amount of the year will reach nearly $600,000, an increase in five years of more than two hundred per cent. Although the sum of $450,000 has been raised for this purpose for the current year, a large deficiency will have to be provided for, unless some change is made in lighting our streets. "It needs but a slight glance at the figures here presented," he adds, "and a comparison with the ratio of increase of our city, during those periods, in population and property, to convince your honorable body of the urgent necessity of at once referring the matter to a Committee, so that an examination may be had, and a report made upon the subject at as early a day as may be practicable."

These documents were placed on file, and the Board adjourned. Each of the members was served with a mandamus, issued by Judge PRATT, to compel them to take the necessary steps for the opening of Pratt-street.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Assaulting Policemen—Coroners' Inquests—Death Caused by a Gas Explosion—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

MARGARET POLLOCK was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for stealing $200, the property of CHARLES TURGES, No. 187 Wooster-street.

GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH, a colored person, was brought up for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of obtaining $75 from PETER VADEN, No. 163 Greene-street, on the 7th of July last, on fraudulent representations, and was held to answer.

WILLIAM CADMAN was arraigned before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct and of being one of a party that assaulted Officer DENNIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Broadway, on Sunday night, and threatening to shoot him. The particulars of the case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

On Sunday evening, while passing through Grand-street, Grand Roundsman KNIGHT arrested JOHN MURRAY for disorderly conduct. The prisoner immediately assaulted the officer, knocked him down, and commenced kicking him in a desperate manner, when assistance arrived and he was conveyed to the Station-house. He was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, and committed for trial.

EMANUEL DIECOUNT was held for bail, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, for attempting to indecently assault two daughters of Mrs. MARIA WALKER, of No. 536 East Sixteenth-street, on Saturday last.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 244 West Twenty-seventh-street, over the body of SUSAN FUGE, aged nineteen months, who died of burns sustained on Saturday by her dress taking fire from some matches she had been carelessly permitted to play with in the hall-way. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner KEENAN held inquests, yesterday, in the cases of MARY FURY, at No. 339 East Twenty-first-street, and WM. KING, at No. 223 First-avenue, both sudden deaths from natural causes.

Mr. FRANK REINHARDT, of No. 17 First-street, dropped a pocket-book containing $90 in a butcher's shop in Laurens-street, yesterday, and ANN AMELIA ELLIOTT, a colored woman, of No. 184 West Broadway, picked it up. The owner, discovering his loss, learned from JOSEPHINE HOWARD, of No. 229 Church-street, that ANN had the property. When questioned, ANN denied all knowledge of the pocket-book, and as she persisted Mr. REINHARDT caused her arrest. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the accused was held for trial.

WILLIAM MCGRATH, of No. 87 Madison-street, who was severely injured on the 9th inst. by the explosion of liquid "safety" gas, in the bucket-shop of MARK LANAGAN, at No. 67 James-street, died yesterday of his burns. An inquest will be held today by Coroner ROLLINS.

CHRISTOPHER DUNNIGAN, eleven years of age, living at No. 24 James-street, had his hand badly cut yesterday in the City Hall Park by meddling with a machine for mixing concrete pavement. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

JOSEPH COBURN, forty years of age, of No. 76 Ninth-avenue, yesterday morning, fell from a second-story window of the house to the sidewalk, breaking his thigh. He was carried into his home by the Police.

HUGH CHRISTIE, of No. 109 Mulberry-street, yesterday fell from the scaffolding of a new building in Grand-street, near the Bowery, and received a contusion of the hip. He was taken home in an ambulance.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises of WILLIAM NELSON, manufacturer of artificial hair, on the second floor of No. 16 East Houston-street, doing a damage of $200, which is fully covered by insurance.

Music in Tompkins-Square Today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in Tompkins-square today, from 5½ to 7½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Victoria" .... Neumann
2. Overture, "Yelva" .... Reisiger
3. Air, "The Tear" .... Kuecken
4. Waltz, "Last Schwærmer" .... Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Ernani" .... Verdi
6. Galop, "Auf und Davon" .... Faust
7. Polacca, "Mignon" .... A. Thomas
8. Romanza .... Kuecken

PART III.

9. Overture, "Le Macon" .... Auber
10. Polka, "Leopoldstaedter" .... Strauss
11. Selection, "Jewess" .... Halevy
12. March, "Commandeur" .... Schwaboda

National Airs.

Department of Public Works.

In accordance with the invitation extended by the Department of Public Works to inventors of water-metres, a number of metres have been sent into the Department for examination. No test of their merits will, however, be made at present. If a really good and simply constructed metre can be obtained, it is probable that during next year the law will be enforced giving the Commissioner of Public Works the power to place a metre in every occupied building within the City limits.

Several citizens, acting under an erroneous impression that the Commissioner of Public Works has something to do with changing a route of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, have addressed petitions to him, asking that the cars of the Fourth-avenue line may not be permitted to run over the surface of the tunnel through Park-avenue. The Commissioner has no power whatever in the matter, and recommends the petitioners to carry their petitions to the Common Council or the Legislature.

The Deaf Mute Stabbing Case—Death of O'Brien.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday that DENNIS O'BRIEN, the deaf mute who was stabbed with an ice-pick on Thursday at No. 58 Orchard-street, had expired at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. CUSHMAN held a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon, and an inquest will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It will be remembered that the deceased and another deaf mute entered the larger-beer saloon of FRANK F. DAIKER, at the above number, at a late hour on Thursday night. They demanded beer in the way usual with persons afflicted with the loss of speech, and, as their wishes were misunderstood, the proprietor ordered them out of the place. Mutual misunderstandings followed, and the consequence was a row. O'BRIEN and his companion were forcibly ejected, and the deceased received a stab-wound in the breast, inflicted with a common ice-pick in the hands of DAIKER, who is under arrest to await the action of the Coroner.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation Yesterday—Testimony of the Captain of the Schooner and Others.

The inquest, under Coroner WHITEHILL, on the body of JOHN E. PHALEN, one of the victims of the *Norwalk* disaster, was resumed yesterday.

STACY JARVIS testified: I reside in Philadelphia; am a sailor, and am Captain of the schooner *Lady Helen*; the collision occurred about quarter to eight o'clock on the night of the 12th of August, between Staten Island and Robbin's Reef; I was steering south, running down the bay, with the wind about west; made a steamer ahead about two points on our starboard bow; she was about a mile or mile and a half away; we kept her green lights open to us; that was on the starboard side of both vessels; when she got within a short distance of us she shut in her green light and kept off across our bow; she was steering north when I first saw her; when she began to go across our bow she was steering north north-east; she blowed her whistle once about the time she started across; she was about three lengths off; I put my helm down when the whistle blew; before the vessel could clear the steamer she struck the steamer just forward of the wheel-house; I was at the wheel previous to and at the time of the collision; my men came running aft and said her bow was all stove in and she was sinking; my men then hauled the yawl-boat up, (it was lying astern,) and we got in it; we began to row around to see the condition of our vessel; I saw some persons in the water; I saw one that I am positive of, but there was so much lumber and stuff I could not tell whether there was more; we pulled for him but before we reached him a tug-boat came between us and the man; I stopped making any effort to get the man, supposing the tug would pick him up; there was a sloop close by; we rowed over to her, and three of our men got on her; I went back, the other two with me, and got on the schooner; by that time the steamer was just about getting clear; we took in our sails and drifted up the bay; when we got back to our schooner the decks were full of people; they stayed on the schooner with us; we took our red light from the port rigging, and signaled to ferry-boat of the South Ferry to come to our assistance; we shouted all we could also to attract their notice; they paid no attention to us; I think they did not hear us; it must have been 300 or 400 yards off; we kept on swinging our light and drifting, and finally saw the tug-boat *Howard*; the *Howard* came and towed us to Atlantic Dock Basin; there was one man on the schooner who acted as by authority; he had got the foresails part down when I got back to the schooner; upon returning I took charge; the schooner made no water while drifting; I had a green light in the starboard rigging and a red light in the port rigging; here were no other lights except the binnacle; these are the lights required by law; when we first saw the *Norwalk* she showed a green light. I am somewhat of a navigator.

To Mr. DOWNEY—I consider myself competent to sail a schooner.

SMITH CLAYTON, mate of the schooner, residing at Egg Harbor, N. J., testified that he was on board at the time of the collision; when he first saw the steamer she was within ten yards of the schooner; the course of the schooner was south, and the Captain was at the helm; the steamer's course appeared to be north north-east; at that time the steward of the schooner shouted to the Captain that there was a steamer ahead, and also shouted for him to luff; witness also called to the Captain to luff; the schooner, however, was so close to the *Norwalk* that she could not clear it; after the vessels came together all hands rushed on deck, but the Captain remained at the wheel; several of the crew then got into the yawl-boat and pulled around the schooner to see that she was all right; they found that there had been no material damage done; witness did not see any person in the water, but he heard the Captain say there was a man overboard; a tug-boat, however, came up at that point and shut out the man, whoever he was, from their sight; many of the passengers on board the steamer declared that Capt. WILSON was drunk, and on that account some of the men who had got on board the schooner would not go back to the steamer.

This closed the evidence for the day, but the case will come up again this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAILROAD COMBINATION.

Rival Lines Agreeing to Uniform Rates—General Increase in Freights and Fare to the West.

JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway, Commodore VANDERBILT, representing the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads, and Col. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central line, have just had a consultation, and finally come to an understanding and agreement, fixing a new and uniform rate of freights by these lines between this City and the West; also westward from Boston and Philadelphia. The result of this conference has been the adoption of a schedule of prices for the September traffic, exceeding the Summer rates for first-class goods fully one hundred per cent.

The cutting competing prices for the transportation of cattle, sheep and hogs, between the Western and Eastern markets, which for the past two months has been merely nominal at $1 per car-load between Buffalo and New-York, has been increased to $140, with the probability of a still greater advance before the first of October. The Erie and New-York Central management are said to have also agreed not to extend their transportation contracts and privileges with the United States and American Express Companies, and that these railway corporations will soon establish express departments themselves over their own several rail lines.

No further advance in the prices of tickets to Western and South-western points beyond the moderate advance which was made last week has yet taken place, but the Broadway agents anticipate an increase on Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati fares in a few days, the arrangements for a general advance having been nearly completed. If the representatives of the three roads can agree, and there is said to be every prospect of a definite settlement of differences, there will soon be a division of business between them, the larger proportion of the live stock and heavy weights to be shipped by the Erie Road, which has the best facilities for the same, and the bulk of the through passenger traffic by the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central. At present nothing definite as to the agreement can be given, but it is understood that an amicable joint arrangement will be adjusted to the mutual advantage of each company.

The following is a list of the new first-class freight prices adopted on the three roads, taking effect yesterday:

New-York to—	Per Cwt.	Former Price.
Cleveland	$ 63	$ 32
Columbus, O	77	40
Cincinnati	90	45
Indianapolis	92	47
Evansville	1 10	57
Louisville, Ky	1 12	60
St. Louis, Mo	1 25	67
Quincy, Ill	1 25	67
St. Joseph, Mo	1 72	1 14
Chicago, Ill	1 00	50

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:

		Former Rate.
To Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo	$ 63	$ 30
To Chicago and Milwaukee	71	35

Enormous Plates of Glass.

The extraordinary size of the plate-glass in the windows of the carriage depository of Messrs. WOOD & BROTHER, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, has attracted considerable attention. These plates were imported by Messrs. PLATT & BOYD, Nos. 79 and 81 Murray-street, and this is the only house that deals in these large sizes, importing them at their own risk. Orders for any size glass are received and filled as soon as the article can be manufactured. Mr. BOYD has just returned from Europe, where he has arranged for the completion of any work that may be ordered, and the house is now prepared to supply any sizes and descriptions of fine plate-glass.

Police Trials.

Sixty-four patrolmen were arraigned, yesterday, before Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN, to answer the charges preferred against them by the general roundsmen of being off post, talking or sitting down while on patrol. Nearly all the cases were dismissed, or the accused awarded only a reprimand as punishment. The only serious charge was the one preferred against General Roundsman CAMPBELL, by Sergt. MINER, of drunkenness. CAMPBELL appeared at Police Head-quarters in such condition that he could not find his way about the building, and he claimed that want of sleep had blurred his faculties. But Sergt. MINER deposed that he staggered and Commissioner BOSWORTH, not believing that drowsiness would produce this shakiness of the extremities, referred his case to the Board.

The Offal Nuisance in the Harbor.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, today, the question of the nuisance in the harbor, caused by the offal contractors throwing dead animals into the bay, will again come up, as it will be remembered that at the last meeting the subject was referred to the Council, to inquire whether there is any power in any department of the City Government to abate the nuisance. There is a statute which gives the City criminal jurisdiction over the waters of the Lower Bay, where these offenses have been committed; and as the creation of a nuisance is an offense at common law, it is presumed Mr. VANDERPOEL will report that the District-Attorney has the power to remedy the evil complained of, by the enforcement of this statute against the contractors.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE—IMPORTANT OPINION.

Griswold vs. Banks et al.—In this case, already reported in the TIMES, Judge BARNARD has just delivered an opinion which explains itself. He says:

This action is brought to foreclose a mortgage made by the defendant Mitchell, on the 28th of May, 1853, to secure the payment of $1,300 and interest, and delivered to Theodore Martine, and which, by several mesne assignments, was transferred to the plaintiff in this action. The defendant Banks resists the foreclosure, and sets up, in his answer, that the defendant Mitchell executed to him a mortgage on the same premises prior to the execution and delivery of the mortgage to Martine. That on the 23d of June, 1857, he brought an action to foreclose said mortgage, default having been made. That the mortgage on which this action is based was assigned by Martine to one James L. Porter on the 20th May, 1856, and that at the time Banks brought his action Porter was the owner of said last-mentioned mortgage. That Porter was made a party to that suit, and was duly and personally served with process. That a notice of *lis pendens* in said action was filed on the 13th of July, 1857, and that such proceedings were had that on the 29th of September, 1857, a final judgment of foreclosure was entered in said action, and the defendant Banks became the purchaser of said premises at the referee's sale under said foreclosure. The defendant Banks claims that by reason of these facts, the mortgage made to Martine was cut off, and that Porter, being a party defendant in that suit, is barred of an action to foreclose, and that any person claiming title under him is equally barred. There is no dispute about the facts. John A. Mitchell owned the premises in question in 1853, and on the 8th of June of that year he mortgaged the same to David Banks, one of these defendants. On the 9th of June, 1853, Mitchell made a second mortgage to Theodore Martine, which was assigned by him to Porter on the 20 day of June, 1856; on the same day Porter assigned said mortgage to Robert B. Minturn, as collateral security for the payment of the bond of one William Burger, which was subsequently paid, and on or about the 2d of November, 1858, Minturn reassigned to Porter, who, on the 17th of September, 1868, assigned to the plaintiff in this action. In June, 1857, as before stated, Banks brought his action to foreclose, which resulted in the decree of Sept. 29, 1857. The defendant Banks contends that the referee's deed in foreclosure and the satisfaction of the Burger bond before mentioned form a complete defense to this action. I am inclined to the opinion that Porter having been made a party to the former foreclosure, might, if he saw fit, interpose such defense to that action as he thought fit, and that in that action he had abundant opportunity to protect his rights. His assignment to Minturn was not absolute, but only as collateral security for the payment of an indebtedness, for which the assignee held other security, and the payment of the Burger bond swept away all title of Minturn in the Mitchell-Porter bond and mortgage, and the latter security in the hands of Minturn would then be collateral to a debt which had no longer any existence. Minturn had no interest in the Mitchell bond and mortgage after the payment of the Burger bond, and having no title to transfer to Porter other than that which was already in him, the plaintiff's title or supposed title, cannot be said to have been derived from or through Minturn. The effect of the decree before mentioned is "that the defendants and all persons claiming under them or either of them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest and equity of redemption in the said mortgaged premises." And the effect of the deed in the language of the statute is thus stated: "Such deeds shall be as valid as if the same were executed by the mortgagor and mortgagee, and shall be an entire bar against each of them and against all parties to the suit in which the decree for such sale was made. (R. S., fifth edition, vol. 3, sec. 88, p. 273.) It is clear that any person claiming under one who is bound by an estoppel, is himself bound by the same estoppel. (Washburne on Real Estate, vol. 3, p. 110.) Effect must be given to the referee's deed. From the evidence before me, I am clearly of the opinion that the defendant Banks is entitled to judgment, and I direct judgment accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

VERACITY IN HORSE-FLESH.

Babcock vs. Lamb.—This action was tried some time since, before Judge VAN BRUNT, without a jury, and involved a question as to whether one of a team of carriage horses, sold by defendant to plaintiff, was wind-broken at the time of sale or not. It was in testimony on the trial, the facts of which appeared in the TIMES, that the defendant Lamb and a man named Hoagland, had been accustomed to drive the horses, but had failed to discover the imperfection, whereas, on the very day on which Babcock purchased the horses, and when driving them to his home, he discovered that one was wind-broken. Judge VAN BRUNT, in deciding in favor of Babcock, the purchaser of the horses, and against Lamb, the seller, holds, upon all the circumstances of the case, that both Lamb and Hoagland was acquainted with the fact that one of the horses were wind-broken, and that Lamb knowing this fact, permitted the auctioneer at the time of sale to make statements and representations in reference to the horses, which were wholly false and untrue, with a view to getting a higher price than could otherwise be obtained.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.

By Judge Barnard.

Elizabeth Lewis *vs.* Wm. E. Lewis; reference ordered to take proof and report.

Fuller *vs.* Stillwell; Edey *vs.* Persch; motions denied.

Hall *vs.* Wright; order granted.

Mary E. Gowan *vs.* John Gowan; motion granted dismissing plaintiff's complaint, and ordering judgment for the defendant, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

By Judge Monell.

Dickson *vs.* The Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

Lyles *vs.* Ashcroft; order staying taxation.

Chapman *vs.* The Phœnix National Bank of the City of New-York; order for commission.

Steller *vs.* Steller; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 260—Moore vs. Moore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1741—Cochran vs. Marston.	1826—Bucsneur vs. Gurrand.
1863—Arnold vs. Ollivett.	1827—Brigham vs. Market Savings Bank.
1822—Downing vs. Hollicher.	1828—Cartwright vs. Sherlock.
1824—Horan vs. O'Brien.	1829—Schenck vs. Erben.
1825—Schwartz vs. Blum.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	
50,000 do b3	110¼	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110¼	
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	63	
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	61	
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, n...	64	
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. April & Oct...	77	
1,000 Conn. 6s	100	
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	93	
20,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	88	
1,000 Tol. & Wab. C. Conv't bds.....	80¼	
500 Mor. & Es. 2d.	93¼	
1,000 C., Pain. & Ash. 1st bds........	92⅜	
5 Hanover Bank...	104½	
50 Cen. Nat. Bank..	104½	
5 do	105	
100 Pac. Mail, bet. c.	38⅛	
200 Mariposa, bet. c..	5⅛	
200 do	5⅛	
100 Mar. Pf., bet. c...	9¼	
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	13¼	
200 Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛	
100 U. S. Ex	43¼	
200 do	43¼	
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42¾	
800 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call......	95¼	
200 do	95⅜	
200 do	95¼	
20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's.........	91	
100 Erie, bet. call....	22⅛	
700 Reading	95⅜	
200 do	95⅝	
200 do ..... bet. c.	96	
200 Tol. Wab. & W...	52⅛	
3100 Lake S. & M. So.	92⅛	
100 do ..... bet. c.	92⅛	
15 do	92¾	
2000 Cleve. & Pitts...	106	
100 do	105¾	
400 do b3	106	
100 Chic. & N. W....	32	
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	85⅝	
100 do b10	85⅝	
300 New-Jersey Cen.	101⅛	
55 do	102	
100 Chic. & R. I......	113⅛	
200 Ohio & Miss......	33⅛	
100 St. Louis & I. M.	45	
50 Mil. & St. P., b. c.	60⅛	
100 H. & St. Joseph..	108⅛	
200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛	

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111
$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	110
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110
50,000 do b3	110⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..	108⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s Cur....	112
10,000 Ala. St. 8s.......	98
5 Fourth Nat. B'k.	105
300 N. Y. C. & Hud. bc.	94⅜
400 do	94⅜
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	90⅝
30,000 do .... bc.	90¼
100 Erie Railway.. b30	22⅛
200 Harlem Railroad..	132¼
500 L. S. & Mich. So..	92⅜
200 do s3	92¼
50 do	92⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts b. c.	106
100 C. & N. W. P... b10	85⅝
200 H. & St. Jos.. b. c.	107⅛
400 do	107⅛
50 Stonington R. R..	90

MONDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

We learn on proper authority that Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. are about to establish an American banking-house in London, as an important and long contemplated auxiliary to their New-York, Washington and Philadelphia establishments, in connection with Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, late Secretary of the Treasury, as the resident partner. The eminent experience of Mr. MCCULLOCH as a private banker, and as President of the State Bank of Indiana—as well as the First Controller of the Currency, in which capacity he organized our whole system of National banking—in addition to his faithful conduct of the Treasury through a four years' term of unusual interest and critical importance to the public credit, both in respect to the collection and application of the revenues and to successfully funding more than a thousand millions of the temporary obligations of the department, renders his name alone a great acquisition to the house of Messrs. COOKE. His known prudence in and devotion to business, combined with personal worth, no less than his financial reputation and public services, will, we doubt not, commend him at once to the confidence and cordial respect of the banking interests abroad, among whom he proposes to make his future home.

The Wall-street markets were generally dull today. The sales of Gold advanced in the last transactions of Saturday ⅛@¼@1 ₱ cent., because of the heavy *short* interest made at the close of last week and the advance of foreign news to help this interest today. The cable telegrams were interpreted as of an indicisive character, and as the Gold Room was believed to have largely oversold the cash Gold on Friday and Saturday, and some efforts were apparent to cover these contracts, the bullish interest in the market took advantage of the situation to advance the price.

The foreign Exchanges were quite unsettled. The leading Bankers were asking 110½ ₱ cent. for sight London, and 109⅞ for 60 days, while transient bills were offered at a concession of ¼@½ ₱ cent. at 60 days, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. sight, and even Cable transfers at 110⅝ ₱ cent. sight.

Money is in partial employment among the Stock Brokers, at 5@6 ₱ cent., but there is really too little speculative business doing on the Stock Exchange to create a substantial demand. Were the case otherwise, the probability is that the rates would be higher, as the Bank movement denotes no lasting or reliable ease in the market. In Merchant paper, prime names, there is some business doing, at 7@8 ₱ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds are extremely dull. The registered transactions are unusually small, and the business doing in the offices of the great dealers is equally unimportant in amount. Most of the dealers are indifferent to a rise in 5-20s, and are negatively bearish on the market, but the outside public, on the other hand, are not sellers, and so the movement presents decided tameness. The Treasury will buy $2,000,000 of 5-20s on Thursday next for the Sinking Fund.

In other departments of the Exchange the business of the day was light. The Vanderbilt New-York Central and Lake Shore Stocks were again firm, and the North-wests, Rock Island, Reading and St. Pauls steady; but a glance at the official record of sales will show that the present disposition to speculate is confined within a very limited circle.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the late prices of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1868	110	110
American Gold Coin	114⅜	115⅛
Bills on London at Sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	61
New-York Central and Hudson	95	94⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	90⅞
Reading Railroad	96	95⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113
North-western Common	82¼	81⅞
North-western Preferred	85¾	85⅝
Pacific Mail Company	38⅜	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76¾	76⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅜	60
Lake Shore	92¼	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33⅜
New-Jersey Central	101⅜	101⅜
Toledo and Wabash	51⅜	51⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 22, 1870.

Gold receipts	$378,517 50
Gold payments	46,324 89
Gold balance	68,525,448 14
Currency receipts	542,251 11
Currency payments	251,861 08
Currency balance	12,445,663 98
Customs	340,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 c. up., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg	105⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	6s Currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c	63	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	61	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, ex c	63	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	64	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	91½	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52½	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66	35	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. Car. 6s, new bds	31	Mich. 6 ₱ c. War L'n	100
N. Car. 6s, Spec. Tax	24½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107
S. Carolina 6s	80½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107¼
S. Car. 6s, new bds	72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Kentucky 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Tol. W. & W. c. con. S. F.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88½
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	..
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 1st, Extended	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac	98½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	92½	Morris & Essex 2d	92½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100⅜	N. J. Cen. New Bds	100
Harlem 1st	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93½
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	98	Chic. & Alton S. F.	101
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Cen. Pac. Bds	89½	Chic. & Alton Inc	93½
Union Pac. 1st Bds	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds	84
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	75½	Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. d	84½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	107½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	86
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Tol. & Wab. 2d	88	Bost., H. & E. guar	25
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs	76		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Central National	104½
Mechanics	133	Fourth National	104½
America	145	Ninth National	100
City	205	Tenth National	125½
Phenix	108	Oriental	165
Tradesmen's	130	B'k'rs & Brokers' As	102
Mechanics' & Traders'	118	Del. & Hud. Canal	122
Seventh Ward	116	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New-York	113	American Coal	38
Commerce	122½	Canton Co., Balt	60
Ocean	80	Cumb. Coal & Iron	33
Mercantile	125	Western Union Tel	34⅛
American Exchange	113	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Irving	120	Mariposa Preferred	9
Metropolitan	130⅛	Boston Water Power	14
Citizens'	130	Adams Express	65⅛
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	13
Market	114	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	108	American Express	42
Continental	92⅛	United States Ex	43
Imp'ters' & Traders'	152	Pacific Mail	38⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS

OF THE

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

FOR SALE AT NINETY,

BY

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,

NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	11	Hides, No	5,361
Bees-wax, pkgs	7	Hides, bbls	439
Cotton, bales	3,677	Leather, sides	7,678
Cotton-seed, bags	888	Spirits Turp., bbls	251
Copper, bbls	20	Resin, bbls	3,201
Dried Fruit, pkgs	264	Pork, bbls	180
Eggs, bbls	400	Beef, pkgs	60
Flour, bbls	22,244	Cut-meats, pkgs	270
Corn-meal, bbls	13	Lard, kegs	273
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Butter, pkgs	1,238
Wheat, bushels	132,209	Cheese, bxs	2,491
Corn, bushels	148,367	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Oats, bushels	60,423	Peanuts, bags	349
Rye, bushels	2,340	Tobacco, hhds	218
Malt, bushels	12,000	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	2,704
Grass-seed, bushels	512	Whisky, bbls	748
Hemp, bales	18	Wool, bales	378
Hops, bales	82	Moss, bales	100

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—27,510 bushels Wheat, 300,000 lbs. Cheese, 54,000 lbs. Tallow, 1,799 bbls. Flour, 829 bbls. Tobacco, 25 tcs. Beef, 10 cases Essential Oil, 57 bbls. Beef, 1,410 gallons Fish Oil.

By the brig *Metropolis*, for Seville—33,600 Staves.

By the bark *Fury*, for Gibraltar—121 hhds. Tobacco, 102 cases Tobacco, 70 bales Tobacco, 50 bbls. Resin, 3,200 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 13,300 Staves, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Sobrieta*, for Cronstadt—1,158 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Candun*, for Riga—1,158 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls continue inactive at $7@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a pretty fair demand noted for Rio within our previous range; sales here, 2,200 bags by the North German brig *Iconia*, and 866 bags by the *South America*; and at Baltimore, 2,300 bags by the Norwegian brig *Dirtlebeneren* on private terms. Over 4,000 bags Rio have been added to the available supply by the arrival of the steam-ship *North America* at this port on Saturday. Some of the fresh invoices by this arrival were under negotiation today. In other descriptions the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 14½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Cears, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active and firmer. Sales 2,088 bales, for early delivery, including 559 bales to shippers, 1,458 bales to spinners, and 71 bales to speculators. Also, 2,850 bales for forward delivery, including 1,900 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, 18⅜c.@18⅝c.; 300 bales do., for September, 17⅜c.@17¾c.; 300 bales do., for October, 17c.; 200 bales do., for September and October, 17⅛c.; 150 bales do., for November, 16⅞c.; 500 bales do., for December, 16⅞c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	15	15
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	17	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅝	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅝	22¼	22¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,677
Receipts last week	6,132
Receipts the preceding week	4,634
Receipts since Sept. 1	754,583
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	424,415
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,857
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,800

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted steady as to price, but has been without noticeable activity. A pretty fair demand has been noted for shipping extras, chiefly State, on the basis of $5 65@$5 75; also, some inquiry for unsound extras, at from $5 10@$5 45 ₱ bbl. In most other grades very little business has been transacted, the purchases having been confined to small lots, wanted for immediate use, within our previous range. The offering of Flour has been moderate, and holders have shown less eagerness to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 15@$5 65; inferior to good Extra State at $5 60@$5 80; good to very choice do. at $5 90@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@$6 10, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 45
Extra State	5 60@ 5 70
Extra City, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 65@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at steady rates. Sales reported since our last of 575 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 85 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet and heavy, ranging from $4 35@$5 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 25@$5 65
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 65@ 6 85
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 85@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 5 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 5 60
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active and quoted about steady. There has been a better inquiry noted for fair to prime New and Old Red and Amber Western at from $1 25@1 40, partly for export and partly for milling; also, for steamer grades of No. 2 Spring, for export, at from $1 15¾@$1 20, including dried Chicago and Milwaukee. Small lots of sound No. 2 Milwaukee Spring have been placed as high as $1 22@$1 27½ ₱ bushel. Prime No. 1 Spring has been scarce and held above the views of purchasers; some 12,000 bushels soft were disposed of at $1 30, and a few car-loads of Prime at $1 35 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been lightly dealt in at about former rates. The general market closed firm for Spring and Amber Winter, of fair to prime quality, with less liberal offerings reported. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 88,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 28@1 40; No. 1 Spring at $1 30@$1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 27½ for soft and warm to strictly prime Milwaukee, and $1 12@$1 20 for poor to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 07@$1 10; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 00@$1 03; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 65; Amber State at $1 35@$1 40; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 35@$1 42; White Southern at $1 55@$1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, chiefly for trade purposes, at less buoyant prices, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. The inquiry has been mainly for Sound Mixed Western at 88c.@89c., closing weak at about 88c. ₱ bushel. Some odd lots of high mixed, nearly pure Yellow Western, brought as much as 91½c.@92c. ₱ bushel, but there were exceptional transactions. There was very little call for Yellow or White. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 85c.@89c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 88c. for sound; 91½c.@92c. for very choice do., nearly pure Yellow; 95c.@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 10 for White do., and 81c.@84c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very dull on the basis of 95c.@98c. for Western ₱ bushel; sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley continues nominal. Barley-malt continues inactive at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels State at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, opening rather stronger for desirable lots of both old and new, but closing less buoyantly. A few boat-loads of sound old Mixed Western were placed at 58c. afloat. The dealings in new ranged from 50c.@55c., and were mainly on the basis of 52c.@53½ for new Ohio, ₱ bushel. Some odd lots of choice old White were placed at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels, at 50c. for old Mixed Western; 50@57c. as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,799 bbls. Flour and 27,518 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 500 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar.

Stock of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Aug. 22, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,457,682	Barley	108,394
Corn	675,408	Malt	194,083
Oats	807,422	Peas	24,831
Rye	39,384		

HAY—Bale Hay continues salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New has been selling in lots at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at former rates; 600 City Slaughter were sold at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Continue in quite moderate request at from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869 ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@16c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 82 bales; exports, — bales.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, and quoted firm, with a very light offering reported; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained, at $1 85 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been quiet, at declining prices; sales, 500 bbls. Washington, at $2 25 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been wholly neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, at less buoyant rates; sales, 320 bbls., in lots, chiefly on the basis of 39½c. for merchantable, though closing with only 39c. bid, and 39½c. asked, ₱ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been much lighter since our last, and prices have been quoted stronger, but the dealings have not been very extensive in other than refined, for prompt delivery. Crude Oil has been in demand, and firm on the basis of 12⅛c.@12¼c., with some holders claiming 12¼c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, quotations ranged from $3@$3 10 on the upper, and $3 25@$3 35 on the lower road, ₱ bbl., but no very important movements were reported. At Philadelphia there were 560 bbls. Crude received. Refined Oil has been in good demand and firmer, with sales reported here of 12,200 bbls Standard White, for August delivery, at 25⅛c.@25¼c., chiefly at 25c.; 4,500 bbls. do., September, part high test, at 25c.; 1,000 bbls. do., October and November, at 25⅛c.; and 500 bbls. do., November, at 25⅛c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 25c.@25⅛c. ₱ gallon. There were 4,280 bbls. received at Philadelphia today. The export clearances hence include 2,553 bbls. for Cronstadt, and 1,158 bbls. and 200 cases for Riga. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in good request for export within a range of from 30⅛c.@31⅛c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 11,500 cases. Naphtha has been in demand at 10c., in shipping order, and 8c.@8⅛c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The general market has been very dull today, the dealings in most articles having been mainly in a jobbing way. Pork has been quoted a trifle firmer, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at $28 62@$29, chiefly at $28 75 for Western Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29@$29 25 for Thin Mess; $28 75@$29 25 for City Mess, and $24@$24 50 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue very quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 90 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been neglected and nominal at about 15¼c.@15½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Lard has been in light demand at about steady rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 325 tcs. and bbls. at 15¼c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet since our last, at unaltered rates; sales have been reported of 145 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; Tierce Beef has been quite nominal at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been lightly dealt in at from $29@$34 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in demand at former rates. We quote State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@38c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@28c., the day's receipts were 1,238 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 4c.@13½c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 2,491 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, but steady; sales, 115 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for at 11¼c.@11¾c.@13⅜c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 103,000 lbs., at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for inferior to prime; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@18½c.; 26,500 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy. Sales, 325 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pkgs., at 95c.@97c., chiefly 95½c.@96c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 753 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been reported since our last, with some irregularity in rates, closing rather strongly for Grain, and also for Cotton to British ports, but less firmly in most other instances. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 62,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d., ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. Rosin at 3s., ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 40 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For a Portuguese port, a Portuguese brig, with equal to 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, a bark with equal to 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms. From a Mediterranean port back to New-York, an American bark of 425 tons capacity, and an American brig of 227 tons capacity, with fruit on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for Monday, Aug. 22, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The market for Butter is sensitive, and a slight increase in the volume of receipts during last week caused promptly a decidedly dull and heavy market. We state to our country friends that present quotations can only be sustained while the market is sparsely supplied, and at the present writing there is no opening or outlet for stock, and no prospect of any, outside of local and Southern demand, which bids fair to be smaller than usual. California, as a market for Eastern Butter, is a thing of the past, unless in times of scarcity, caused by drouth, as their home dairies not only fully supply their local wants, but have acquired some importance as exporters to China and ports on the Pacific. Our quotations are unchanged, at which the market is quiet.

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	20@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	15@17

CHEESE—The receipts of Cheese were light up to Saturday, but proved to be more than sufficient for the dull and heavy market. The exports for the week ending on Saturday were 41,886 boxes, a very large portion of which were, however, forced off by receivers and holders, at low prices, it being positively dangerous to longer hold stock out of condition. Advices from Europe also continue unfavorable, and a considerable further decline in gold causes a lower market even for fine and fancy stock. Extra Farm Dairies, being wanted, on account of small size, for local and coastwise trade, command a price equal with Extra Factories. The market opens for this week with unusual heaviness, which has yet to be developed. We quote:

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	13	@13½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12	@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9	@11
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb	4	@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	12	@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8	@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	11	@12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	8	@10

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry trade is quiet, as stock is running very light.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, ₱ pair	$ 75@$ 88
Geese, ₱ pair	1 50@ 1 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	21@ 22
Fowls, ₱ lb	19@ 20
Spring Chickens, ₱ lb	20@ 21
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 00@ 1 12
Woodcock, ₱ pair	87@ 1 00

EGGS—The receipts are very moderate, but with only light inquiries the market is firm.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₱ dozen	24@25
Western, loss off, ₱ dozen	23@24
Canada, loss off, ₱ dozen	23@24

BEANS AND PEAS—There is very little prime stock offered, and holders are firm, though it is doubtful whether a moderate-size lot could be placed at quotations. The common and medium qualities are without sale.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₱ bushel	$2 50@$2 60
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 1 90
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 60
Beans, Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	1 85@ 2 00
Beans, Assorted, common, ₱ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ₱ bushel	1 30@ 1 35
Peas, Southern black-eyed, two-bushel bags	.. @ ..

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are not arriving very freely, and with a good demand the market is firmer and favoring sellers.

Potatoes, Early Rose, ₱ bbl	$2 75@$3 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Potatoes, Jackson White, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, common, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ bbl	7 00@ 8 00
Onions, Potato, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	9 00@12 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	40@ 50
Turnips, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Green Corn, ₱ 100	50@ 1 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 25

FRUITS—Apples are plenty and entirely neglected. Peaches are in full stock and sell low when not in good order.

Apples, Red Astrakhan, ₱ bbl	$2 00@$2 25
Apples, Sour-bough, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Apples, Sweet-bough, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Apples, common, ₱ bbl	75@ 1 00
Peaches, Delaware, ₱ crate	1 00@ 2 00
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	1 00@ 1 50
Plums, Gage, ₱ bushel	2 00@ 3 00
Plums, Damson, ₱ bushel	1 50@ 2 00
Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ quart	10@ 15
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ crate	1 50@ 2 50
Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 5 00
Pears, common, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Musk-melons, ₱ bbl	50@ 1 00
Water-melons, ₱ 100	8 00@25 00

DRIED FRUITS—Trade is quiet.

Apples, Sliced, ₱ lb	10	@11
Apples, State, good to prime, ₱ lb	6	@ 7
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₱ lb	4	@ 6
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ₱ lb	4	@ 6
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₱ lb	17	@18
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ₱ lb	12	@15
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ lb	6½	@ 7
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Blackberries, ₱ lb	8	@ 8½
Raspberries, ₱ lb	27	@28
Cherries, ₱ lb	18	@20
Plums, ₱ lb	18	@20

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Timothy seed, ₱ bushel	$4 50@$4 75
Bees-wax, ₱ lb	35@ 36
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ lb	7@ 9
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ lb	9@ 11
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₱ lb	11@ 12
Clover-seed, prime, ₱ lb	14@ 14½
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	20@ 22
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ₱ lb	80@ 85

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

Matters to-day were carried on in a more lively manner than last Monday, and the sales were smaller. Prices for horned cattle held steady; they ranged from 13c.@17c., ₱ lb. The cattle were in general only medium grades, and the few tops on hand arrived from Kentucky. Ohio Steers were bony and rough. In Sheep good stock sold well, but poor, thin Sheep do not meet buyers. No veals were sold this forenoon. On Saturday they sold slowly at 9c.@11½c., ₱ lb., for the best grades. Hogs are slow at our last quotations, and are likely to continue so. The undue expense attendant on curing is the chief cause.

SALES TODAY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 111 Illinois Steers from common to fair at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. MERRITT & BURCHARD sold for selves 112 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. R. MURRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 37 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. TIDD & WHEELER sold for selves 100 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. M. VALENTINE sold for self 20 Ohio Steers, fair cattle, at 16c. ₱ lb., on an average weight of 7½ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 119 Kentucky Steers, from good to prime at 15½c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.@8 cwt.; also, also, for same, 85 Ohio Steers, common Cattle, with a small top, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 118 Kentucky Steers, from fair to prime, at 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 227 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 66 Michigan Steers, fair Cattle, at an average of 14½c. ₱ lb., weight all round 6½ cwt.; also, 18 Michigan Steers, common Cattle, at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; and, again, 19 Illinois Steers, plain, rough Cattle, at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., and 14 State Bulls at $23@$28 ₱ head. S. SCHUSTER sold for self 89 Ohio Steers, choice Cattle, at 16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 68 Ohio Steers, medium Cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. The wholesale firm of SNOWDEN & MCCONNELL purchased on yesterday's market 102 head of choice Cattle at 16½c. ₱ lb., weight all round 8½ cwt. Milch Cows were dull at $37@$80 ₱ head for ordinary grades and upward to $110 ₱ head for the best on hand; 20 head of poor native cows sold during the past week at $35 ₱ head.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 197 Sheep, weight 14,040 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 91 Lambs, weight 5,586 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 188 Lambs, weight 10,810 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 67 Lambs, weight 4,180 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 91 Sheep, weight 8,200 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 302 Lambs, weight 19,230 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 183 Lambs, weight 13,140 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 450 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 8,880 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 184 Sheep, weight 14,880 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,310 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 95 Lambs, weight 5,250 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. All the foregoing lots were Canada Lambs and Ohio Sheep. J. KIRBY sold 78 Lambs, weight 5,110 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 134 Lambs, weight 7,550 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 121 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 10,100 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 6,610 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,450 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 145 Lambs, weight 8,180 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 29 Lamb culls, weight 1,635 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 2,670 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Aug. 20, 1870—3,112 Sheep; price received, $27,097 85.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Aug. 22, 1870: 2,885 head of Horned Cattle, 49 Cows, 483 Calves, 260 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Market for week ending Aug. 20, 1870: 1,637 head of Horned Cattle, 6,116 Hogs, 6,931 Sheep; arrived in 262 cars. There were slaughtered in the same yards, during same week, 697 head of Horned Cattle, 6,093 Hogs, 7,582 Sheep.

Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 71 Robinson-street.—Weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending Aug. 22, 1870: 1,291 Sheep and Lambs, range of prices for Sheep 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.; 15 beeves, 12c.@15c. ₱ lb.; 30 Cows and Calves sold together at $50@$75@$90 ₱ head; 440 Calves, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

[illegible] Mr. WASHBURNE continues to [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 2d-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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Five copies, one year.....9
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The President, yesterday, issued a proclamation of neutrality in the struggle now pending between France and the North-German Confederation. After setting forth the facts that American citizens are residing and doing business within the territory of the belligerents, and that citizens of the countries at war are living in the United States, the proclamation enumerates the acts forbidden to citizens of the United States by the Neutrality law of 1818. It also sets forth the provision of the treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States, concluded in 1799, and revived in 1828, which relate to the bringing of prizes into the ports of Prussia and the United States; the declaration of the North-German Government that private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure; the French declarations that orders had been issued to observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that the principles set forth in the Congress of Paris should be strictly observed, and closes with the usual warning to observe a strict neutrality and impartiality. On this subject it declares that while all persons may lawfully manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles known as "contraband of war," they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use of either belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, nor attempt to break any lawful blockade established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the result of the battles up to Thursday evening, only gave the Prussians control of the roads to Verdun, diverging at Gravelotte; that on Friday morning BAZAINE withdrew from Metz by the gate of Thionville, and at the latest accounts was at Spincourt on the Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles north-east of Metz, with the view, it is conjectured, of reaching St. Menehould by the valley of the Aisne, and joining MCMAHON. The position there would secure the roads to Paris in case of defeat in a battle likely to be fought there. A statement was made in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, that after forty-eight hours the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE, confirming previous dispatches regarding the fight of the 18th, that after a battle of nine hours he held all his positions. The *Moniteur* commends the bravery of BAZAINE and the ability of the Minister of War. The Prussian design, from all information received in London, is understood to be to isolate BAZAINE. The Prussian losses in the last battles are stated, in a dispatch from Mézières, to have been fearful, 40,000 wounded remaining in the fields without assistance. Permission has been asked to send their wounded home through Belgium. The King, in writing of the battle of Rezonville to the Queen, says that fighting ceased gradually about 8½ P. M. on the 19th, and but for this he should have done as he did at Königgrätz—the enemy withdrew by inches, "resuming the offensive to be again repulsed."

A London dispatch brings a report that the Prussian Ambassador at Florence has laid before the Italian Government the copy of a note inviting the Great Powers to consider the internal condition of France, and the steps necessary to prevent anarchy. Prince NAPOLEON'S presence in Florence, according to a dispatch from that city, is to ask Italian mediation, and the French Ambassador in London is said to have instructions to ask the mediation of Great Britain. A Berlin dispatch says a letter from Queen VICTORIA to the Empress EUGENIE regretting her inability to mediate, the matter being in the hands of the Cabinet, who do not think the time opportune, was published there yesterday. A Paris dispatch says the Diplomatic Corps meets daily, and the English Ambassador is anxiously awaiting a favorable movement to introduce proposals of peace. Intervention will certainly be made before the end of the month, according to the above dispatch. The *Constitutionnel* has a long article showing the position of the various neutral Powers on the subject of intervention.

A Madrid dispatch denies that personal property of the French Empress has arrived there. It is now said that Prince NAPOLEON, after placing his family in a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France. The reported illness of the Emperor is denied by the *Officiel Journal* of Paris. He will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris. The *Moniteur* says the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp near Rheims, escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry. Much enthusiasm was created in Paris on Sunday on the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. The priests marched through the city on Sunday on their way to the front as volunteer assistants in the hospitals. They carried knapsacks. The remnants of the cuirassiers and lancers, so dreadfully cut up in the recent battles, have begun to return in Paris, and a detachment on Sunday night was received with great enthusiasm. Subscriptions to the French loan as low as three francs are said to be received....Mr. WASHBURNE continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian Government in Paris.

An account of the trial of a Prussian spy in Paris is given in our special dispatch from that city. The prisoner gave his name as KARL HERDO, and said he was a native of Brandenburg, and a Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Prussian Regiment. The prisoner was cool and self-possessed during the trial, which continued two hours, at the close of which he was found guilty. He will probably be shot on Wednesday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It is announced that the steamers of the North German Lloyd's will soon resume their trips to this country, in consequence of the success of the German arms. A project of law has been submitted by the Belgian Government to the Legislative Chambers regulating steamer service between Antwerp and this City....An attempt to make GALESCO Regent of Roumania has failed....Trouble is apprehended among the Portuguese troops stationed at Madeira....Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Grand Sire of the Odd-fellows in this country, sailed yesterday on his return home from England, in the *Java*....The London *Daily News* again comments severely on the continued absence of the Queen from the seat of Government, and suggests that Mr. GLADSTONE be at once proclaimed Regent.

GENERAL.

At the Labor Convention in Cincinnati, yesterday, resolutions were adopted declaring that ship-building material should be exempt from duties, approving of the International Working Men's Association, and instructing the Secretary to provide a record of the votes of Senators and Representatives in Congress on questions relating to the labor interest. The Committee on Organization presented a report which was the subject of considerable debate. A Committee on the National Political Organization was appointed, consisting of fourteen members.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met at Philadelphia yesterday. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Germans in their present contest with France, and requesting the subordinate councils throughout the country to impart their sympathy in like manner.

The Executive Committee of the State Associated Press offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the dispatch announcing the illness of Commodore VANDERBILT, on the 18th inst.

Mr. FINDLEY, formerly editor of the *Albion*, in this city, committed suicide by drowning, at Halifax, on Sunday night. Business embarrassments are supposed to have been the cause.

Two incendiary fires occurred at Troy, on Sunday last. A man named KERWIN DOLAN, supposed to be the incendiary, has been arrested.

Congressman BUTLER, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail, at Bristol, Tenn., to answer the charges made against him.

The first frost of the season was noticed in some of the low lands in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, last evening, in the Wigwam in Forty-ninth-street, a preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the German Republican Association of the District, expressive of the gratitude for the sympathy of the American people, and especially of the Republicans, with the German interests in the Franco-German war, and fidelity and devotion to their adopted country, were read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

The statement that an attaché of the Custom-house had absconded with a considerable amount of money belonging to the seizure department is declared to be untrue. Mr. F. C. OGDEN, the gentleman referred to, is not a defaulter, and has not absconded.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, organized last evening by electing permanent officers. The subscriptions thus far collected by the Society amount in all to $73,483 89.

The funeral of the late JOSEPH HOXIE took place from the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The remains were buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Prospects of Peace.

The question whether this country ought not to make an attempt to procure peace between France and Prussia, not only deserves the attention of the Government, but seems to demand it. This mediation would not be expressly designed in the interest of either of the Powers now at war, but simply in the interests of humanity and civilization. Our contemporary, *Le Messager Franco-Americain*, informs us that this effort to arrest bloodshed would not be acceptable to the French people, who would never consent to make peace until the evil fortunes of their armies have been retrieved. But it is, nevertheless, the duty of great Governments, in the age in which we live, to offer mediation while there is even a faint chance of its proving acceptable. We will not affront the intelligence of our readers by pointing out that this kind of intervention would not in any way contravene the spirit, still less the letter, of the advice which WASHINGTON enjoined upon his countrymen. He urged them not to interweave their "destiny with that of any part of Europe." "It is our true policy," he said, "to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world"—advice the wisdom of which no one has ever disputed. But it would not be infringed by our Ministers at Berlin and Paris inquiring of the Governments to which they are accredited, whether there is no basis on which peace could be made. The moral influence of the United States would be great, and it need not be thrown into the scale on either side, but simply be heard in the interests of peace. It would be rather carrying out WASHINGTON'S advice than disregarding it, for he told his countrymen that "nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in the place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated." This, however, is one of the sentiments of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, which is often forgotten in the midst of exciting events.

The French are, no doubt, even more determined than ever upon the prosecution of the war, and under these circumstances, a speedy end to hostilities can scarcely be looked for, unless as the result of friendly mediation. We cannot forget that it took four years to subdue the rebellion in the South, and no one will dispute that France is stronger than the Confederacy. The Empire may indeed be dead, but thirty-seven millions of people are not generally conquered in one campaign. There will be tens of thousands of lives sacrificed, unless peace can be made by the intervention of other Powers. The great body of the German people cannot desire to see the war continued after its legitimate objects are accomplished.

There can be no question that, should North Germany emerge victorious from the present war, her responsibilities before the world will be largely increased. In less than four years she will have laid Austria and France at her feet. Her own position in Europe would no longer be in any danger. There is now no Power left which would be rash enough to attack her. Would she, then, lighten the heavy burdens which are imposed upon the people by the necessity of maintaining enormous armies? Would she be known as a peaceful, unambitious nation, or should we see an extension of the aggrandizing process which began with the Peace of Westphalia, and of which FREDERIC the Great gave so excellent an illustration in the acquisition of Silesia?

If the latter course be decided on, no one can say that the danger to Prussia will come to an end with the present war. There are those in this country who are, or affect to be, more German than the Germans themselves. They carry a partisanship founded on political reasons to a point at which it becomes absurd. If the proposal were made that Germany should swallow up any of the independent States of Europe—Belgium, for instance—they would instantly prove that she was doing what was perfectly right. The other day the following letter appeared in a conspicuous place in the *Tribune*, of this City:

SIR: Since France is so revolutionary, and such a disturber of the peace of Europe, why would it not be well for the Great Powers to divide France between them?

While this proposal may please some minds, we can scarcely suppose that it will be favorably regarded by the majority in any country. Indeed, we find in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* itself, some remarks which seem to show that the editor of that journal does not agree with the views of his correspondent:

"The army which maintained his (NAPOLEON'S) late authority no longer exists, and Prussia is confronted, not by an enemy, but by a noble people at once desperate and bewildered by the false and humiliating position into which they have been betrayed. The tender of peace at this time cannot but find acceptance. Our faith in the sagacity of BISMARCK, the magnanimity of King WILLIAM, and the generosity of the German nation, forbids us to doubt that such tender will be made."

The *Evening Post*, which has also been conspicuous for its support of the German cause, has some observations to the same effect:

"Neutral Powers may now well ask, why should the war continue? If it is resolved into a siege of Paris, it is no more than a trial of the strength of a city; that is to say, it is useless slaughter. The Germans do not want Paris; they want an undisturbed Germany. Nothing but the passions of the hour now stand in the way (of peace;) for the unity of Germany is an accomplished fact, which no defensive success of the French can again annul, and the succession of LOUIS BONAPARTE as NAPOLEON IV. is no longer regarded as possible by the French themselves."

These are, beyond doubt, the sentiments which prevail in this country, and among all neutral Powers, and we may, therefore, hope that ere long peace will be once more restored.

An Invaluable Agency.

If it were not for the way in which the Franco-Prussian war is absorbing the attention of the civilized world, the Pope would be just now the cynosure of all eyes. As matters stand, however, hardly anybody seems even to think of him; although his position, as well as that of the Papacy is in the highest degree interesting. He has got himself, his heirs, and his successors declared infallible after a struggle of half a year, and in the teeth of the strongest opposition from the largest, and by far the most influential portion of the Catholic world; and he was evidently of opinion, if we may judge from the pertinacity, often very amusing, with which he urged the adoption of the dogma, that it would bring him and his office an immense accession of influence and éclat. Unfortunately, however, the length of the controversy, which preceded the adoption of the dogma, and the curiously secular character of the weapons which his Holiness employed in bringing it about, and the outbreak of the war just as all was ready for its proclamation, has caused it to fall quite flat, if it be permissible to apply a theatrical term to anything so serious. Probably nothing so important as the appearance on earth of an infallible "corporation sole" has happened for eighteen hundred years, and he has appeared in the very nick of time, for never before was the world so full of curiosity, and so beset with doubts and misgivings about the bases of morals and of society, and the secrets of science. People are asking themselves in great anxiety all over the earth what is the rule of conduct; who framed it, and why should we obey it; how did the world originate; how it is governed, whether by general laws or special commands. There is hardly a custom or habit which is not now undergoing vigorous examination, with a view to seeing whether we are bound to keep it up, and if not, whether there is any use in keeping it up. In the midst of this perplexity, we are assured by a Council of the Church that the Pope and his successors will hereafter be able to settle all these controversies. He can tell us all about the age of the world, the origin of matter, the origin of life, the origin of species, the antiquity of man, the possibility of spontaneous generation, the correlation of forces, the nature of the primal force, the relation between the brain fibre, and thought, the nature of morals, the true relation of labor to capital, and the best form of government for modern societies. Indeed, he must be able to go to a certain extent into details, and tell us whether the Prussian military system, or that of other countries, is more conducive to public and private morality. It will thus be seen that we have, according to the Pope and the Council, the means presented to us of settling off hand, with hardly any trouble, all the great controversies by which modern society is at this moment agitated.

The world has had all this solemnly announced to it within the last month, but nobody pays any heed. Indeed, we doubt much whether even half our readers know whether the new dogma has been formally proclaimed or not. That the Pope must be mortified at this, there can hardly be a question. His attempt to mediate between the King of Prussia and NAPOLEON shows that he feels he ought to be up and doing; but the attempt, we regret to say, though politely received by the King, has only made a laugh in the rest of the world. Moreover, we believe that, in so far as any attention is given to the affairs of the Papacy, it is bestowed on that side of the Papacy known as the Roman question—that is, people are waiting to see what is to become of Rome, which is now only garrisoned by his Holiness' own forces. These troops, it is right to say, in spite of the fact that they are all volunteers, and more or less pious, from various parts of the globe, and that their cause is so respectable, are commonly, and with good reason, believed to be the worst in the world. The very utmost that any military man expects of them is that they will keep down the Roman populace. But then it is not from the Roman populace that the Pope has most to fear, but from the large horde of godless men, in various parts of the peninsula, known as Garibaldians. An irruption of them into the Papal territory is to be looked for before very long, and nobody supposes the Papal troops alone will be able to repel it. In case of any attack of this kind on the Pope's dominions, VICTOR EMANUEL is bound by convention with France to repel it; but he can only repel it by sending troops over the frontier, and once over, we may be sure they will not return; so that Rome may be considered, to all intents and purposes, now part of the Italian Kingdom. Even if France had come victorious out of the fray with Prussia, she would have suffered too much, and have too many burdens to bear, to be disposed to plunge again in the Roman difficulty. As matters stand, her say about Rome has not the least importance. Italy may execute the convention, or not execute it, or may execute it in any way she pleases, for all the French will care. France has now too many irons in the fire to concern herself much about the Pope's fate, and, indeed, her long stay at Rome was rather one of the anchors thrown out to windward by the Napoleonic dynasty than an expression of the national desire.

It will be very interesting to see in what manner the Pope will accommodate himself to the new order of things. The probabilities are that the Italian Government would be very well content not to be called on to interfere during the present Pontiff's lifetime, which, in the nature of things, cannot be very long. Should he be unable to maintain himself single-handed at Rome, it is very doubtful whether he would remain under Italian protection. The gulf between himself and the Italian Government is in his mind a terrible one, and if physical strength is left him, he will probably go to Malta, or some other island, in order to avoid contact with it.

The Victory of Prussian Administration.

If the Germans conduct their campaign to the end as vigorously and successfully as they have commenced it, even though meeting with occasional checks, the attention of the world will be closely called to the system and organization which could produce such remarkable results. The Prussian Commonwealth—which now leads and represents the various German States—stands forth to all Europe as the one community which has been able to make the most tremendous and well-directed military efforts beheld by the world since the days of NAPOLEON. In fifteen days from a sudden declaration of war, a community of scholars, merchants, and farmers are seen to quietly and carefully assemble nearly a million of men in arms, transport them as methodically as though they were sent by express, to their appointed stations, and suddenly hurl half of them, with the precision of a campaign arranged on a map, upon the first military Empire of modern times, and shake it to its base. The business-like quiet of these vast operations, the modest tone of the leaders, and then the tremendous and combined energy of the strokes dealt upon the enemy, are calculated to impress the minds of the most thoughtless observers, as showing a great fund of power and thorough discipline and training behind all these outward efforts. Men will recall that four years since, by similar audacity and similar organization, the proudest Empire of Eastern Europe was struck to the ground in a six weeks' campaign. NAPOLEON was accustomed to say that but one or two of his Marshals could handle in the field over a hundred thousand men. Thus far under the present Emperor, and in this campaign, there is no evidence that a single French General has known how to handle even fifty thousand, so that heavy bodies of troops could support one another.

The French are, by their own statements, always outnumbered at any given point on their lines of attack or defense. And yet it cannot be mere accident that on the Prussian side at least three men are found who can handle armies, and mass them with perfect order, and hurl them with tremendous force on points selected beforehand, each of which armies numbers over one hundred thousand men. Our people, who had four terrible years' experience in military science, know that it is not accident which enables Prussia to transport, feed, supply and arm suitably such vast bodies of soldiers. While complaints come by every mail from Paris, of the want of organization and the defects in commissariat and transportation in the French armies, the Germans seem well fed and provided for, and all supplies are rapidly transported. War in modern times is not entirely an affair of chance-work. Success means discipline, organization, power of command and financial and administrative skill. The Prussian victories over the Austrians were victories of intelligence over stupidity. The German victories over the French are conquests of education over drill and mechanism. If the German armies invest Paris during 1870, it will be because the whole Prussian system is superior to the French, because an educated nation in arms is stronger than a standing army, and common schools are better even for war than Imperial Guards.

Ever since Prussia broke down under the assault of the first NAPOLEON, and VON STEIN began his great internal reforms, she has been steadily and quietly pursuing her course of improvement and education. Enforced education for all, strict discipline, a limited military service for every able-bodied man, municipal administration, free trade, and an economical Government, have been the salient features of this Prussian development and progress during the last fifty years. Under it she has silently created a nation of scholars and soldiers, a civil service of exactness and faithfulness, a well-ordered government of municipalities, not too centralized, and a most healthy condition of industrial and financial prosperity. She stands forth now the best educated nation in Europe—perhaps the thoroughness of her common-school education surpassing even our own country. There is no vast ignorant proletariat at the base of her society, such as threatens the prosperity of England or the good order of New-York. Almost every man can read, and every man has been, for at least three years of his life, a soldier.

But to be a soldier in Prussia does not make him, as in France, a mere Prætorian, or tool of the Emperor. The Prussian serves his three or five years, he learns order and subordination thoroughly, he is trained in all physical exercises, and is educated in many mental branches at public expense, shortening his term of service by intellectual proficiency; and after his assigned years are finished, he returns to the people, a citizen again, as well as a soldier. His sympathies are not permanently withdrawn from the classes in which he was born. He is a better soldier, from being a citizen and intelligently trained, and a better citizen from his habits of order and subordination. Though so large a class of able young men are thus withdrawn every year from productive labor, so economically is this military administration of the German Kingdom carried on, and so carefully are the economical maxims of the great FRITZ still observed, that the taxes of Prussia are not nearly so burdensome as those of New-York, while her civil administration is a hundredfold better. No nation in Europe was so well prepared, financially, for war as she was this year; and even this enormous struggle will be borne by her more easily than by France.

The administration of Prussia has fitted her equally for war and for peace. It only needs what it was gradually receiving—an infusion of parliamentary life and a gradual limitation of the royal power—to make it the model Government of Europe. It stands now pre-eminent before the world as the representative of intelligent and united administration, as opposed to Cæsarism ruling by ignorant suffrage. Once already it had broken down, with the vigor of its assault, a feudal Empire. It now hurls itself against Cæsarism, with what final result we shall soon know.

Don Quixote in Utah.

When the Knight of La Mancha set out on his chivalrous errand of rescuing distressed damsels from the power of evil enchanters, and of maintaining the superiority of his peerless Dulcinea to other people's mistresses, his matter-of-fact neighbors were greatly exercised to discover the necessity of his undertaking. Owing possibly to the eminently practical nature of our surroundings, we must confess to a not dissimilar state of mind in regard to the equally Quixotic, if less perilous, adventure which has led Rev. Dr. NEWMAN to the "City of the Saints." Zealous as the great prototype whom he has apparently chosen as a model, he is fired with an ambition to rescue from the evil enchantment of polygamy the people of whose faith it may not inaptly be termed the chief corner-stone. He will maintain against all comers the belief which forms his metaphorical Dulcinea, and, like the valiant Knight, doubtless expects to make his opponents acknowledge the justice of his cause.

Seriously speaking, the enterprise of Dr. NEWMAN is one of doubtful utility, inasmuch as the very conditions of his discussion place him at a disadvantage. No civilized community of the present day, except that which he attacks, accepts polygamy as an institution, for many reasons, religious and moral; but the argument for rejecting it is more based upon the irrefragable demonstrations of social science than upon specific Divine command. While there is abundance of negative evidence that the Creator designed monogamy to be the condition of man as soon as he had reached a sufficiently progressive stage, there is not throughout the Bible any *direct* prohibition of general polygamy recorded; and the same argument applies to many other practices which the laws of modern civilization denounce as crimes. But Dr. NEWMAN essays to prove that "the Bible does not sanction polygamy," forgetful of, or ignoring, the fact that he is thereby playing into the enemy's hands. Assuming for the moment that his opponents were able to prove that the Bible *did* sanction the practice in by-gone ages, they would not in the least affect the position universally taken by civilized Governments in prohibiting it on economical grounds. To prove that the Bible discountenances it would, even were it possible, be simple waste of time. The Mormons break the law of the United States, and for so doing are held in aversion by those who recognize the necessity of that law. But, it may be urged, supposing he can make good his position, he will inevitably inflict a deadly wound on the Mormon doctrine. We do not see how such a result must necessarily follow. There is a vast difference between proving that an act is "not sanctioned" and that it is "forbidden." The "Saints" of Utah are quite ready for any emergency which leaves them a loop-hole of escape into the broad field of pseudo-revelation, and into this refuge no man of simply human pretensions can follow them. It is more especially in this respect that we consider Dr. NEWMAN'S enterprise "Quixotic." Should he vanquish the mortal body of his foe, it will be immediately replaced by an evil genius against whom the weapon of argument will be powerless. One cannot help asking of what possible good a discussion under such conditions can be. If he wins his argument the other side remains unbeaten. If he loses it, he will but strengthen those who throw the cloak of religion around a custom which outrages the decencies of modern civilization.

The factitious importance which the discussion will give to the Mormon views of the marriage relation is greatly to be deprecated. By engaging in it Dr. NEWMAN virtually admits that the laws prohibiting polygamy are based upon an interpretation, which may be right or wrong, of the Sacred Scriptures. The first words of the "articles of agreement" which are to bind the disputants are, "The question to be discussed is" so and so; which imply a matter open to dispute and, inferentially, make the issue of that dispute of importance in deciding whether polygamy should or should not be tolerated within our territories. That the tournament of quotations now in progress at Salt Lake will not in the least affect the marriage laws of the States, is but trifling consolation in view of the mischief which may be done to weak-minded people, who would repudiate the plainest dictum of common sense in the nineteenth century if they were once convinced that it did not hold good in the time of the Flood. There is but little doubt that both the Mormon elder, ORSON PRATT, and the anti-polygamous champion who opposes him, will each claim the victory when the fight is over. With every respect for Dr. NEWMAN'S good intentions, we cannot help fearing that, like the gallant Don, he will be obliged to see success where a scornful and unsympathetic public will see failure. Polygamy finds no favor among any people who have reached an advanced post in civilization. But its sturdiest enemies will be annoyed at the spectacle of a learned, earnest man sitting down gravely to dispute its Divine authorization with the leaders of a people who practice it in obedience to the pretended revelations vouchsafed to an illiterate impostor.

The Breach of Promise Scandal.

Doubtless the lovely agitators who clamor so volubly for women's rights, have, among was based upon an interpretation, which may be right or wrong, of the Sacred Scriptures. many fancied wrongs, some real grievances to complain of. Not to speak of graver matters, it is provoking to a high-spirited woman to be debarred by a stupid conventional prejudice from many of the pleasures and most of the conveniences which men enjoy. So far as the every-day exigencies of life are concerned, woman, in our social system, is subjected to a tyranny none the less irksome because it is impalpable. The right of going out alone after nightfall, or to a place of public amusement without the incumbrance of male escort; the right to be received, if unaccompanied, at hotel or boarding-house, on the same footing as other guests; the right to make her own living in her own way by some more independent method than marriage, if she chooses—these, and the like, are privileges which the single woman may justly sigh for, and feel a just sense of injury in being deprived of.

But if the spinsters of the revolutionary sex may seem to have good ground of complaint, their married sisters have less reason to be discontented. In this country, indeed, chivalric lawgivers have left them little to ask except the right to vote and to go to Congress. In all matters where husband and wife may be supposed to come in conflict on a question of property, the rights of the latter are so carefully guarded as almost to wrong the former. In every respect she is given the advantage. Indeed, our marriage laws almost verify in favor of the wife the old rude adage, "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." So thorough is this solicitude for the welfare of the weaker vessel, that it fairly begins before the matrimonial contract is executed, and a breach of promise of marriage is sure to draw from a sympathizing jury exemplary damages to the suit of the disconsolate and deserted fair. But let the man who has been jilted seek pecuniary reparation from a Court of justice for his lacerated feelings, and he would be laughed out of the forum and pilloried in all the newspapers. Yet the intrinsic right to redress seems equal in both cases, and the suffering and injury do not greatly differ with sex.

Of course this well-known leaning of our laws has borne natural fruit in a plentiful crop of breach of promise cases, with their usual accompaniments of lackadaisical love-letters to pander to a vulgar appetite and feed an unthinking derision. The lovers' perjuries that Jove used to laugh at are now exposed to the mockery of the herd. And if the unfortunate letter-writer be only as uncertain in his orthography and his syntax as in his affections, we fairly hold our sides in an ecstacy of mirth over his discomfiture. Singularly enough, the favorite hunting-grounds of the breach of promise suitor seems to be Indiana and Illinois, where, from the facility of divorce, one would think their game would be the scarcest. Why Mr. SPRAGUE, of Chicago, should have risked the depletion of his purse and the exposure of his spelling, when he might have flanked the enemy by marrying his dear "Amandy" and divorcing her next week, passes ordinary comprehension, unless on the hypothesis that the gods wished to destroy him. And if the Bostonian gentleman whose "several bushels of letters" Miss UNIQUE BELKNAP, of Clinton, Ind., is about to offer for the sympathizing perusal of the Indiana Bar and the general public, be not entirely demented, he will take the first train for the West, and celebrate his wedding night with an impromptu pyrotechnic display of his amatory correspondence. In a month or so, the same intelligent jury that will otherwise mulct him in half his fortune for declining to marry will as readily free him from the connubial yoke.

Seriously speaking, this frequency of breach of promise suits is a reproach and a scandal to the community. They rarely do good, and are capable of infinite harm by lowering and vulgarizing to the level of a commercial transaction, a contract on whose sacredness and security the whole fabric of our society rests. The women who resort to this mode of redress are almost without exception such as make a trade of their affections, and are least worthy of sympathy or compassion. Doubtless, much wrong may be inflicted by breaking the troth-plight, which should be held sacred, but it is a wrong not to be remedied, as it is not to be estimated by dollars. Divorce suits and breach of promise suits are correlative abuses. Let us have fewer of both, and we shall have fewer occasions for either.

We publish today a special message by cable from our own correspondent, giving an account of the trial of a Prussian spy, yesterday, at Paris. There can be no doubt that the employment of spies during a campaign has been made part of the science of war by the Prussians. In the war with Austria, the Prussian commanders were kept constantly informed of every movement of the enemy. In the Prussian Army, officers have undertaken work which is not generally regarded as honorable, and which is undoubtedly attended with great risks—as the poor lieutenant to be shot on Wednesday, has discovered to his cost. The French army, it is said, is permeated with Prussian spies—which may help to explain some of the "surprises" lately prepared for the French generals.

The voluminous war correspondence which we publish today abounds in picturesque delineations of the actual hostilities of which superficial details have been given by telegraph, as well as of the preliminary movements of the troops which are now pushing their victorious march toward Paris. The Prussian military authorities, it may be observed, though less rigorous than the French in their exclusion of journalists, take especial care that no communications should pass beyond their camps until after some little delay. Hence the lateness of details of actual engagements from this source, a delay which will, however, be more than compensated for by their fullness and accuracy when received.

Before the prorogation of the British House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE announced, in language whose definiteness formed a striking contrast to previous official declarations on the same subject, the policy of the Government with reference to Belgium. It may be stated that the guarantee of Belgian neutrality was signed by the five Great Powers of Europe, and that with true diplomatic ambiguity the contract was so worded that the intervention of any single Power for its maintenance was not made to appear binding unless conjointly with the others. As Belgium could only be threatened by one or more of the contracting Powers, this, of course, amounted, as an English journal lately remarked, to calling in the wolves to aid in protecting the sheep. Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet has, however, in obedience to the obvious will of the nation, declined to take refuge in the verbal difficulties of the treaty, and simply proposed to France and Prussia that an engagement should be contracted with each of them "that if the armies of either belligerent should, during the operations of the war, violate the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other belligerent for the defense of that territory."

The third-party movement in Massachusetts is advocated on the ground that, under WENDELL PHILLIPS' leadership, it will "make such a demonstration upon Republican strength that Republicans will be compelled to accept prohibition, and to nominate candidates who will be acceptable to the friends of temperance." This doctrine may sound well in Massachusetts, where the Republican Party is strong enough to run some risk;—but what would be its effect in New-York? The prohibitionists of this State propose organization as a third party. Can the Republican Party here afford to accept prohibition as an issue? Can it identify itself with prohibition, and at the same time hope to obtain the German vote, the acquisition of which is one of the conditions of success in November? The negative answer that must be given to these inquiries is a refutation of the argument on which the plea for a third party rests. Persons who would force on others their opinions in regard to temperance may not care for the welfare of the Republican Party: they rate their own crotchet above everything. But is a Republican under any obligation to aid them in injuring his party?

It certainly was a most singular fact that no official representative of the Government, the army, or the navy, was present at Admiral FARRAGUT'S funeral, last week. We do not for a moment suppose that any disrespect to the memory of the dead hero was intended. The most that can be said is that the authorities at the Navy Department were sadly deficient in official courtesy, and that of all others, the absence of Admiral PORTER is to be regretted.

It seems that our information in regard to the consolidation of the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads was correct, for a new freight tariff has just been issued by those roads, which took effect yesterday. It makes an advance on former rates of about one hundred per cent., and on cattle to $140 a carload from Buffalo to this City. There has been no further advance in fares as yet, although we understand that one is in contemplation. The organization of this gigantic monopoly is, therefore, settled, and it remains to be seen how long the people will submit to it, and what expedients of legislation against it will be adopted. We trust that some decided action will be taken at the next session of our Legislature.

Brave actions are being performed elsewhere than in the valley of the Moselle. For example, the capture by Officer DENNIS of a rough from the midst of a crowd of companions, in Broadway, on Sunday evening, was a very seasonable act of daring. Mob law, as administered by ruffians, is not a very pleasant prospect to contemplate as the rule of our thoroughfares during the evening hours, but unless our Police can be got to brave alike the resentment and the violence of our City rowdies, it is difficult to see any escape from it. The conduct of the officer in question in retaining his prize in spite of actual assault and threatened shooting is, therefore, deserving of all praise, as well as that of certain citizens who overcame the constitutional horror most people have of being "mashed," and lent their aid on the side of justice and order.

The Mobile *Register* seems to grow more and more fierce in its determination to resist the Fifteenth Amendment and negro suffrage, despite the good advice of the *World*. It declares the Amendment to be a "fraudulent interpolation in the Constitution," and does not propose to acquiesce in it simply for the purpose of getting the negro vote. The new scheme of "Democratic acceptance" does not find as much favor at the Southern as the Western, and we very much doubt if it can be made popular enough to justify its incorporation in the next national platform of the party.

THE WAR.

(Continued from First Page.)

inflexible determination to fight to the bitter end."

Referring to the terms of peace lately made public, the same journal says:

"If the Germans are obtuse enough to wish for an Empire after France's example, and their own experience during centuries; if they wish to render immovable the absolute authority of the house of Hohenzollern, and to prostrate themselves before WILLIAM and his descendants, let them do it as much as they choose; that is their business. If that is what they call progress, they prove their ability and fitness to march at the head of Europe and of civilization, as they pretend to. With regard to the downfall of NAPOLEON, there is only one word to say: it was decided some time ago. * * * * As for the ORLEANS family We do not believe that it has merited the insult which it has today received from the Prussian Government. * * * They have offered their services to France to fight against Prussia, not in order to seek shelter under the hated flag of the HOHENZOLLERN. We know not the plans of the Imperialist party, to which party our country owes the disasters of the past fortnight and its third invasion. One thing is certain, and that is, that the Empire is defeated, and there is, therefore, no further reason for its existence. But the Empire having passed away, France remains France; France remains invincible. From the time when the enemy stepped on its soil the imperial war became a national war. Those only can lead who are resolved to conquer or to die; those only who will never consent to any deed of shame; those only who have faith in the destiny of the European Democracy, and who know that it belongs to a free and Republican France to march at the head of the nations."

CITY WAR NEWS.

The Germans Thanking the Republicans for Their Sympathy—Meeting of the Seventeenth District Republican Association.

A regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Mr. S. M. SIMONSON in the Chair.:

Mr. M. ELLINGER read the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth District, held on the 18th inst.

Whereas, In the war now raging between Germany and France, so wantonly called forth by the Emperor of the French, and in which Germany has drawn her sword in her defense of honor, manhood and independence, the sympathies of our American fellow-citizens have been so freely expressed in behalf of struggling Germany; and,

Whereas, A new proof has thereby been given that there is a common bond between the Germans and the Americans, and that both are working to realize one object and one problem common to both these nations, who are in the vanguard of civilization, liberty and humanity; and,

Whereas, This spontaneous expression of sympathy is in beautiful accord with the powerful and material assistance rendered by the Germans to this nation in its late struggle for existence, and is an encouragement to the heroic armies of Germany who at this moment are staking their life and blood for the highest interests of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to our American fellow-citizens, and especially the members of the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, for the cordial expression of their sympathies and feelings in the resolutions passed at their meeting in the month of July.

Resolved, That while we entertain the tenderest solicitude for our brethern in arms in the old fatherland, we yet cling with attachment and loyalty to our adopted country, akin to those of our fellow-citizens; that our life and treasures are at the command of our adopted country, "The land of the free and the home of the brave," and we hope that a strong and united Germany will work hand in hand with the people of the United States to extend the blessings of liberty and civilization to all corners of the globe.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the German-born citizens of this country to work hand in hand with their native-born fellow-citizens in order to make this Government not only one that is strong and powerful, but also a model of virtue and purity—a Government instituted for the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association in the name of the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The resolutions were ordered to be entered on the minutes amidst great applause.

On the motion of Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, a set of resolutions were adopted censuring the falsification of war news by the Democratic journals and the Tammany leaders, for their sympathy with the Napoleonic cause. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to prevent fraudulent voting during the ensuing political campaign.

After the admission of several new members, the majority of whom were colored, and the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, for the aid of the German wounded soldiers and the support of the families of German fallen soldiers during the European war, met at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, last evening. Over thirty delegates—the required number—being present, permanent officers of the General Committee were elected as follows: Messrs. HUGO WESENDONCK, President; ALBERT KLAMMROTH and FREDERICK SCHWEDLER, Vice-Presidents; THEO. C. PETRASCH and EMIL GRANERT, Secretaries. From the delegates to the General Committee the following additional members of the Executive Committee of the Society were elected: Messrs. Wm. Gellmann, Dr. H. Gercke, H. Metzner, A. Klammroth, F. A. Wutschel, J. Straubenmueller. The acting Treasurer of the Society, Mr. EMIL SAUER, made a report, showing the following figures:

Total subscriptions	$73,329 89
Not yet received	2,730 00
Total receipts	$70,599 89
Receipts previously reported	$53,311 50
Expenses for sending surgeons to the German Army	311 82
Collection expenses	24 00
Deposit in the German-American Bank	16,952 57
Total	$70,599 89

During the meeting additional subscriptions to the amount of $154 were received by the Treasurer. The following is a list of the principal subscriptions, in addition to the list published in the TIMES: "Harmonia" Society, $2,000; "Liederkranz" Society, (second collection among members,) $1,000; Sixteenth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society, (second contribution,) $329 75; W. A. Kobbe, $500; Frank & Gans, $500; Louis von Hoffman, (second subscription,) $500; Woerishoffer & Co., $300; Mueller & Bastian, $250; Henry Schmieder, $250; Wolde & Degener, $250; Rudolph Lexon, $250; Club "Germania," $231; Marsley, Schalk & Co., $200; Kilian Brothers, $150; Fr. Beck, $150; Heubner & Heller, $150; Felix Stoeber, $100; A. Bergmann, $100; West-side Bank, $100; "Vorwaerts" Society, $100; G. W. Faber, $100; G. L. Hoppenstedt, $100; M. M., $100; Chas. J. H. Vogt, $100; E. G. Wiechmann & Co., $100; A. Schwendler, $100; Marx & Co., $100; Julius Gerson & Co., $100; S. Mendelson, $100; Schleswig-Holstein Society, $100. A special committee was appointed to effect the organization of ward German patriotic aid societies in those wards of this City where none exist yet. The secretaries were instructed to make up lists of all German singing and other German societies of this City, with a view to inducing them to become also German patriotic aid societies, as far as they have not yet constituted themselves such. The meeting then adjourned.

German Turners' Patriotic Subscriptions.

The Turnverein of this City has resolved to send its war subscriptions to Dr. LOUIS BUECHNER, at Darmstadt. The latter is President of a Turners' Sanitary Commission, organized by the Turners of Germany, with headquarters at Darmstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt. The patriotic subscriptions of the New-York Turnverein amount thus far to about $500.

WAR NOTES.

The old Prussian Field-Marshal, Count WRANGEL, who is now 84, has, probably in consequence of his age, not been appointed to any command in the present war. As he informed his regiment, the Third Cuirassiers, lately, as they passed through Berlin, he had petitioned the King to be allowed to take part in the campaign as a private cuirassier in his own regiment. The King, however, did not grant the request, and the veteran General, who had fought the French once before, is, therefore, compelled to stay at Berlin, and make himself useful in a more peaceable way.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives a detailed catalogue of the German forces in the field. The North German armies consist, firstly, of 550,000 line, with 1,200 guns and 53,000 cavalry; secondly, of 187,000 reserve, with 234 guns and 18,000 cavalry; and, thirdly, of 205,000 Landwehr, with 10,000 cavalry, making a grand total of 944,000 men, with 1,680 mobilized guns and 133,000 horses. To these must be added, firstly, the Bavarians—69,000 line, with 192 guns and 14,800 horses, 25,900 reserve with 2,400 horses, and 22,000 Landwehr; secondly, the Würtembergers—22,000 line with 64 guns and 6,200 horses, 6,500 reserve, and 6,000 Landwehr; and, thirdly, the Badeners—16,000 line with 54 guns, 4,000 reserve, and 9,600 Landwehr. All the German troops taken together as under arms at the present moment reach the enormous figure of 1,124,000 men. Six weeks ago on the peace footing they numbered no more than 360,000.

The following incident is related by the special correspondent of the London *Times*: "I have been the accidental and unseen witness to a little scene just now, which is worth recording. A country cart was rumbling down the street with two wounded officers—young men—on their way to the station. An officer on foot beckoned to the driver to stop, and went up to the cart, the occupants of which tried to salute him, but he made a gesture, and leaning over entered into conversation with them for ten minutes, evidently asking after their wounds. On leaving he shook each by the hand, and continued his way up the street, accompanied by two other officers. He halted at my quarters and inquired if there were any wounded inside—they had been removed, some to their last resting-place—then went on, and meeting a cart full of wounded soldiers, talked to them each in turn, and so went on visiting the hospitals and the wounded in the most unostentatious manner. It was the Crown Prince. No wonder his men are fond of him. Many did not know him till he had passed on. He told how the soldiers, one and all, seem to rejoice in their wounds, and make light of them for the sake of the cause, and there was an honest exultation in his tone at the honor of commanding such troops."

The belief that the Emperor was at Woerth with MCMAHON gains ground, as several French officers agree in the statements. His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, seems to think it was probable.

M. EUGENE GODARD, says the *Sémaphore*, of Marseilles, has placed himself at the disposal of the Emperor to direct a corps of aeronauts, equipped with Montgolfiers of his invention, which may be pierced with a projectile and yet continue their ascent.

The Crown Prince, in answer to an inquiry as to the fate of the correspondents of *Le Gaulois* and *Le Figaro*, said, in a good-natured way, he would let them go in a few days, "for they can do no harm by telling all they have seen."

Wissembourg, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the first German prize in this war, has an ominous sound in French ears. It was on account chiefly of his having lost it against the German Army under WURMSER and the Prince of WALDECK in 1793, that BEAUHARNAIS was guillotined by order of the Convention—BEAUHARNAIS, the grandfather of the third NAPOLEON. Having been raised to the rank of one of the ten Reichsstädte of Alsace in 1247, Wissembourg was first conquered by LOUIS XIV. in 1673, and handed over to France at the peace of Ryswick. Twice it was reconquered by Germany, in 1744 and 1793; but France, laying immense stress upon its fortifications, which guarded Alsace from the north, each time recovered it by immense efforts. These fortifications date chiefly from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Marshal VILLARS constructed the formidable *lignes de la Lutter*, which run along nearly the whole length of the River Lauter.

The London *Post* says that upward of 200 applications are daily made at the Embassy at Paris alone for passports by British subjects deterred from foreign tours, and even by old residents in Paris who fear the chances of war, and, still more, the dangers of revolution. The boats from Dover and Folkestone are empty, while the packets from Calais and Boulogne are overcrowded.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, speaking of the battle of Woerth, says: "The Prussians, like generous enemies, admit the gallantry which could not resist them, and the soldiers say that nothing in the hottest of the fighting at Königgrätz could at all compare with the fighting at Woerth."

Col. Marquis D'ESPUEILLES, Aide-de-Camp of the Prince Imperial, was one of the victims in the battle of Reichshoffen. He was in the reserve, but requested as a favor to be allowed to accompany Marshal MCMAHON. Count ROBERT DE VAGNE, was also killed, and a M. DE GRAMMONT, said to be a brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Marshal MCMAHON lost his military chest, his baggage, his papers, and the plan of the campaign. The chest was not very full, but was to have received £120,000 the next day. Two wounded Pay-masters arrived in Paris, yesterday, each with 10,000 francs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

REOPENING OF THE OLYMPIC.

Last evening the Olympic reopened for the Fall and Winter season, with an adaptation of HERVE's comic opera, "Le Petit Faust," in which Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and her troupe appeared. Since last season the troupe has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Miss MARION TAYLOR, Miss LULA PRIOR, Mr. H. T. ALLEN, Mr. WM. CRANE and Mr. CHARLES DREW. Of the beauty, grace, and untiring vivacity of Mrs. OATES, we have so often spoken, that it would be superfluous to make more than a mere reference to the fact now. Last evening, as *Mephisto*, though evidently not in her usual voice, she played with a charming grace, archness and spirit that carried her audience with her to the very end of the opera. As *Martha*, a spinster who never says die, and who presides over a "finishing school for young ladies," Mr. FOX was excruciatingly funny, playing the character with a grave, quiet humor, that kept his audience in roars of laughter. Miss TAYLOR, as *Marguerite*, sang very sweetly, and fairly divided the honors of the evening with Mrs. OATES. Mr. H. T. ALLEN's *Faust* was very fairly given, and the same may be said of Mr. CHARLES DREW's *Siebel*. The little part of *Valentine*, "commander of the horse marines," was made the most of by Mr. CRANE; and Miss LULA PRIOR appeared to advantage as *Karl*. The setting of the piece was all that could be desired, the second and third scenes being particularly good, and fully appreciated by the large audience present. The dresses are all new and of the most gorgeous description, particularly those of the "horse marines," which must be seen to be believed in. The piece was altogether a decided success, and will doubtless run for weeks to come.

NIBLO'S.

The bill at this house was changed last evening, when "The Duke's Motto" was withdrawn, to give place to "Under the Palm," an adaptation of TENNYSON's *Enoch Arden*. The parts of the hero and heroine were played respectively by Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT and Miss LOUISA MOORE. Mr. BARRETT succeeded in engaging the attention and arousing the enthusiasm of his audience, though the play, it must be confessed, belongs to that class sometimes denominated as tedious. Miss MOORE gave a pleasing impersonation of the part of *Annie Lee*, and fully earned the applause she received. A new play, "True as Steel," written expressly for Mr. BARRETT, is in preparation, and will shortly be given. Notwithstanding the heat, the house was, last evening, filled to its utmost capacity.

WHOLESALE SHOOTING.

A Man Shoots his Wife, his Child, and a Neighbor, and Attempts to Kill Himself—Wonderful Escape from Death of all of Them.

An occurrence that involved the injury, more or less serious, of four persons, but which will not be attended with loss of life, took place last evening at No. 23½ Gouverneur-street, and, as usual in such cases, had its origin in domestic troubles. A man named WM. H. GORDON, a native of Ireland, thirty years of age, has, for some time past, lived unhappily with his wife, ELLEN, forty years of age, the trouble, according to her version, originating in his idleness, as she says she has supported him for years past. His statement is that the affections of his wife have been alienated from him by one CATHARINE MCCONNELL, an intimate of his wife, about her own age, who has for some time resided in the house with her. Latterly, the husband and wife have quarreled for the possession of their child, CHARLES GORDON, three years of age. Sunday night GORDON appeared at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, asking the intervention of the Police to take the child from the mother and give it to him, but Sergt. BUCKMAN told him the Police had no authority in the matter, and he went away without remark.

Last evening GORDON appeared at the house in Gouverneur-street, of which his wife occupied the upper part, and demanded that she should turn out the woman MCCONNELL, but this the wife peremptorily refused to do. GORDON then drew a revolver, and firing three shots in rapid succession succeeded in wounding the three persons in the room. The first shot took effect in the left temple of his wife, ELLEN; the second in the left elbow of CATHARINE MCCONNELL, and the third grazed the face of the child CHARLES, merely scratching it. He then pointed the pistol at his own breast and fired, but the chamber being loaded only with shot, the wound was very slight. He then ran into the street and was soon captured.

Shooting Affray in the Street.

At a late hour last night, the notorious JACK HUSSEY, who lives at No. 242 Monroe-street, was passing through Water-street, near Jefferson, where he got into an altercation with JOHN FRANKLIN, of No. 580 Water-street, and a fight ensued. FRANKLIN believing himself overmatched and in danger of his life, soon drew a revolver, and fired upon his antagonist, the ball taking effect in the left elbow-joint of HUSSEY, where it yet remains, causing a very serious wound. Officer DYER, of the Seventh Precinct, ran up, and arrested FRANKLIN before he could leave the ground. The prisoner and the wounded man were taken to the Seventh Precinct, from whence the latter was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital. FRANKLIN will be arraigned this morning at the Essex Market Police Court.

Fatal Ferry Accident.

About 8½ o'clock last evening, an unknown man attempted to jump from a Barclay-street Hoboken ferry-boat, on the Hoboken side, as the boat was entering the slip, and fell between the boat and the bridge. He was caught between the two and his head crushed, and death ensued immediately. He is supposed, from a ticket in his pocket, to have been a resident of Newark. He was between thirty and forty years of age. Coroner CRANE will hold an inquest.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Queen of England Again Lectured—Mr. Gladstone Proposed as Regent—Trips of the German Steamers to be Resumed—Trouble Among the Portuguese Soldiers at Madeira.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Daily News* copies, with approval, the *Economist's* article concerning the Queen's personal absence from the seat of Government even in a crisis like the present. The *News* goes still further, and urges that the Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, instead of losing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so enormously paid to perform.....Mr. FARNSWORTH, Grand Sire of the Oddfellows of the United States, sailed today in the steamer *Java*, on his return home. Mr. AUSTIN has gone to Berlin.

BREMEN, Aug. 22.—The North German Lloyd's announce that in consequence of the success of the German arms their steamers will be able to resume their trips to America, and a time-table for their departure will soon be issued.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Hamburg American Company's steamer *Holsatia* has gone to Greenock.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—The Belgian Government has submitted to the Legislative Chambers a project of law regulating steamer service between Antwerp and New-York.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 22.—A movement having for its object to make GALESCO Regent of Roumania, has been defeated.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—Insubordination has manifested itself among the Portuguese troops stationed in the Island of Madeira.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

More Resolutions—Plan of Organization Reported—Sixth Day's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Labor Congress met this morning, with thirty-five members present. Mr. REDSTONE, of California, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the ship-building material used by American ship-builders should be exempt from imposts and other duties.

Mr. WORTHINGTON offered a resolution that was tabled on Saturday, relating to the degradation of staff officers, engineers, pay-masters and surgeons of the navy. It did not appear at all in the minutes, therefor he moved its adoption. It was adopted. A resolution expressing approval of the International Working Men's Association was adopted. Also, a resolution instructing the Secretary to provide a record of the votes of the Senators and Representatives in Congress on questions pertaining to the labor interest. The Committee on Organization presented a report. Mr. WOLF offered a substitute for the report, which was laid on the table. The section declaring the basis of representation met with considerable opposition, but was passed. The point made by those opposing it was that the basis excluded independent labor organizations in the States that did not have State organizations. The salary of the President was fixed at $1,500.

The following Committee on the National Political Organization was appointed: S. P. Cummings, of Massachusetts; A. M. Puett, Indiana; John Maguire, Missouri; Moses W. Fields, Michigan; Alexander Campbell, Illinois; Robert Gilchrist, Kentucky; D. S. Curtiss, District of Columbia; John Sidney, Pennsylvania; John B. wolf, West Virginia; A. M. Phelps, Connecticut; J. A. Worthington, California; Clinton Briggs, Nebraska; A. M. West, Mississippi; F. L. Miller, Tennessee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon there were about forty delegates present. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization was resumed, and each section separately considered and passed. The time for the next meeting was fixed as the third Monday in August. Mr. DAVIS offered an additional section, which was adopted, providing that no delegate shall be admitted who is not a bona fide member of the organization he represents. On a motion to adopt the Constitution as a whole, much confusion arose. Mr. SANFORD declared it had been prepared by a clique. The Committee repelled the insinuation. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and announced yeas 26, nays 11, and declared carried. Subsequently the record was corrected, and the vote declared 26 yeas and 16 nays, which would defeat the Constitution, not being a two-thirds' vote. Much confusion followed. Vice-President left the chair, saying he would resign. President TREVELLICK finally declared the constitution adopted. On motion, delegates bound themselves to forward ten dollars each, in ten days after their return home, for the purpose of paying their indebtedness to President TREVELLICK. A resolution by Mr. SARGE, to dispense with prayer at the opening of the Congress, was tabled.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at Philadelphia—Sympathy for the Germans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met here today. Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, acted as Chairman, and THOS. G. BAKER, of New-York, Secretary. Communications were read from Hon. R. C. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, and Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut. The Secretary read the full report of the operations of the past month, and presented a cheerful prospect for the Fall elections. Speeches were made by Mr. CARSON, of Maryland; Mr. WOOD, of Delaware; and Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee heartily sympathize with the German people in their present war with NAPOLEON, recognizing as we do that it is not a contest between the French people and the Germans, but an effort on the part of an unprincipled adventurer to disturb the peace of Europe for his own personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That the subordinate Councils throughout the United States be requested to manifest their sympathy by donations in aid of the local societies, and by resolutions showing our sincere sympathy with Germany, the friend of education and of civil and religious liberty.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The North Carolina Troubles—Proceedings in the Courts—Probable Release of a Crowd of Prisoners.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—Judge PEARSON, in Chambers today, commenced the examination of the bench-warrant cases of the State *vs.* WILEY. Nineteen negroes and four whites for the State, and thirteen whites and three negroes for the defense were sworn as witnesses. This was completed at 10½ o'clock, and the Court was adjourned until 3 o'clock. On the reassembling of the Court, three witnesses were examined for the State, and the Court was again adjourned. Nothing was elicited beyond a description of the building where STEPHENS' body was found. Judge PEARSON, was applied to, but refused to call out BERGEN, who was bailed to appear today, he having gone to his command. Counsel stated that they had affidavits that BERGEN had threatened the life of released prisoners who made affidavits regarding his cruelties and tortures.... Judge BROOKS, of the United States District Court, opens his Court to-morrow, and will probably release thirty or more prisoners now under arrest. KIRK and BERGEN will be present to answer for contempt in not delivering the prisoners, who were brought before Judge PEARSON; also, the civil suit for damages. FELIX ROAN, who was released by Judge BROOKS, at Salisbury, for whom a bench warrant was issued by Judge PEARSON, appeared today and was bailed.

The Illinois Press Association—Reception in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The Illinois Press Association arrived here this morning, and were received by the Corporation and the Toronto Press. They inspected the *Globe* Office, and were driven to the various points of interest in the city. To-night they were entertained by Hon. GEORGE BROWN, proprietor of the *Globe*, at his residence. They express themselves delighted with their reception since their arrival in Canada, and astonished at the evidence of progress in Ontario. To-morrow they will be entertained at public luncheon by the citizens, and leave in the evening for Montreal.

LONG BRANCH.

Parades and Reviews of the Ninth—The President Saluted—Serenades and Fireworks—Personal.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 22.—Two hundred of the Ninth Regiment left for home this morning, but will return during the week. Col. FISK went to the City on the morning boat and returned this evening. The grand dress parade and review in camp at 6 o'clock was witnessed by 5,000 people, after which the regiment paraded down the beach, the staff officers mounted. Along the route the ladies waved handkerchiefs from the balconies, salutes were fired, flags dipped and over three hundred carriages followed the procession, presenting a lively scene. They marched to President GRANT's cottage, where the compliment was acknowledged, when the regiment returned and halted at the West End Hotel, and went through the manual of arms. On their return to camp they were saluted with fireworks from all the hotels. The regimental band serenaded the Continental Hotel guests JOSEPH HENDRICKSON's horse, which ran away yesterday, injuring a lady and gentleman, ran away again this evening; the driver, Mr. SHINDLER, was injured seriously, a fence was knocked down, a wagon belonging to Mr. SINCLAIR was smashed in, and considerable other damage was done....Ex-Secretary BORIE left here this morning. President GRANT and family took a drive around the country today, and returned to his cottage.

WASHINGTON.

Destruction of Canceled Bonds—Information from Cuba—The Practice-Ship Savannah at Madeira—Reopening of the Interminable McGarrahan Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The canceled bonds representing the reduction of the national debt, amounting to $129,802,650, having been counted and entered on the books of the various Treasury Bureaus through which they are required to pass, have been finally turned over to the Committee designated to superintend their destruction, and were today committed to the flames.

CUBANS STILL HOPEFUL.

Information from Cuba which has reached the sympathizers with the revolutionary cause here, represents the situation as favorable to the insurgents, who are said to be still holding their ground.

NEWS FROM THE SAVANNAH.

The practice-ship *Savannah*, having the midshipmen from the Annapolis Naval Academy on board, has been heard from at Funchal, Madeira, where she arrived on the 6th inst. All on board being well, she was to sail on the 10th for Fortress Monroe, expecting to arrive there about the 12th of September.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The evidence of Mr. STODDARD that the land patent for the Panoche Grande Mexican grant was signed by him, as Secretary, during Mr. LINCOLN's term, seems to have given a new lease of life to the interminable McGarrahan case. In the Supreme Court of the district, today, a notice was issued by Judge HUMPHREYS to the Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of the Land Office, to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against them. The hearing is to be had on the 30th inst.

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

Information has been received at the Pension Office that Congressman BUTLER, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer at Bristol, Tenn., on Aug. 30, the charges against him.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Hon. JAMES M. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, left Washington to-night on business connected with the pardon of O'NEIL and other Fenians.

Conventions in Cincinnati—Murder and Suicide at Davenport, Iowa—Fire in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The Irish National Convention assembles here to-morrow morning, at Mozart Hall, and will remain in session several days. About one hundred delegates are present. They will sit with closed doors....The joint Committee having in charge the Southern Commercial Convention to occur here, determined today on a list of subjects for discussion, embracing the southern Atlantic cities and Europe....Hon. AARON P. PERRY, who has been spoken of as Republican candidate for Congress from the First Ohio District, will publish a card to-morrow, saying he is not a candidate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At Davenport, Iowa, last Saturday, a Mrs. KOENIG drowned her two children, aged four and two years, in a bucket of water, and then committed suicide by jumping into a well....A prize-fight for $500 a side took place yesterday near Channahan, Will County, Illinois, between KANE and DENNISON. Four rounds were fought, and KANE was declared the winner. Sheriff JOHNSON, of Will County, appeared at the close of the fight, and arrested eleven of the ring-leaders....A fire this afternoon destroyed buildings Nos. 360 to 366, inclusive, on Taylor-street, and Nos. 189 to 187 Blue Island-avenue. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000. The buildings were small.

The Bogus Telegram—A Reward Offered for the Apprehension of its Author.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The following is authorized by the Executive Committee of the State Associated Press: Five hundred dollars reward—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Associated Press will pay a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the dispatch transmitted from Troy to New-York on Friday morning, Aug. 19, announcing the sudden and serious illness of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs.

(Signed) ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Canadian Fires Still Extending—Extensive Destruction of Property.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The fires are still burning in all directions. The distress and suffering are incalculable. The Governor's residence is in danger. The mills have closed and all hands are out fighting the fire. A public meeting will be held to devise means for relieving the distressed.

Suicide of a Journalist.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—Mr. FINDLAY, formerly editor of the New-York *Albion*, committed suicide by drowning last night. From a letter found on his person, it is supposed that business embarrassment was the cause of the act. A sun-stroke received some time since disqualified him from literary pursuits.

Base-Ball—New-York Clubs in the Provinces.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—The international base-ball match between the Knickerbocker Base-Ball Club, of New-York, and the Montreal Base-Ball Club, of this city, was played this afternoon. The game was won by the Knickerbockers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Athletics defeated the Forest City Base-Ball Club this afternoon by a score of 19 to 11. The game was well contested throughout, and but few errors were made on either side. The following is the score by innings:

Forest City	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	—11
Athletic	6	0	3	0	0	2	6	2	0	—19

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—Washington Engine Company No. 3, of Hudson, reached here today, and was received by Young America Engine Company No. 6, and escorted to all places of public interest. The visitors left for home to-night.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Two more incendiary fires occurred here on Monday. A man named KERWIN DOLAN was seen to leap from a window in BOGARDUS' manufactory, and a few minutes afterward flames were seen issuing from the building. DOLAN was arrested.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 22.—J. Q. SHERLEY, has received within the last three days 8,000 head of Texan cattle for California and Idaho. Eight car loads were shipped East, via the Union Pacific Railway today....The first engine for the Colorado Central Railway arrived here today and goes to Denver tomorrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA.

The steam-ship *Scotia*, from Liverpool Aug. 13, and Queenstown 14th, and the *City of Washington* from Liverpool two days earlier, arrived at this port last evening. The *Scotia* brings four days later news than was received by the *Batavia*.

The London *Telegraph* remarks that nothing could have been more friendly, more dignified, and more honorable than the tone which Mr. MOTLEY has assumed throughout his dealings with our Government. It has no reason to suppose that the Minister has in any way changed his views with reference to the points at issue between this country and America; but he has urged them in a manner which left room for fair discussion and honest difference, and not after the fashion of Mr. SUMNER's intemperate and illogical indictment. The consequence is that he has obtained a hearing which could not have been conceded to any one-sided exposition of partisan views; and he has, it is hoped, paved the way for a permanent and amicable settlement of the questions which still divide England and America. It is no light praise to say that Mr. MOTLEY has sustained the repute in which the very highest American diplomatists have been held in England, but to that praise the departing Minister is justly entitled. In all free States where parties hold rule in turn there are many considerations bearing on home politics of whose cogency foreigners cannot fairly judge; and we are certain that Mr. MOTLEY would most justly resent any attempt to convert his recall into an occasion for depreciating the merits of Republican institutions. The reverse which has befallen him is one to which every servant of party Government is liable on both sides the Atlantic; and all we can offer to the departing visitor is our frank assurance that, though any American Minister will be welcome among us, his successors will find it hard to regain the place which Mr. MOTLEY's personal qualities and reputation had insured to him in England as well as in America.

The indictment against the two women WATERS and ELLIS for baby-farming, at Brixton and other places, now includes five charges of murder—namely, the murder of the child of JEANNETTE TASSIE COWAN, and of four other infants, names unknown. They are further charged with conspiracy, obtaining money by false pretenses, and also with attempting to obtain money by false pretenses. It is stated that since their commitment on the capital charges there has been a great change in their conduct. They have lost that levity which enabled them to laugh so frequently in Court when their letters, containing a number of cant phrases, were read, and they now manifest great anxiety as to the result of the trial.

A case is reported from Liverpool, in which a man named PETER DEDRICH was charged with cruelty to his son, a lad twelve years of age. The cruelty is said to have consisted in tying the lad's neck and heels together, and, when in that position, thrashing him "in the most brutal manner"—so severely, indeed, that he had made several attempts to commit suicide. The defendant was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace.

Incendiary fires have recently devastated the moors on the borders of Hampshire and Dorsetshire. That they are the willful work of mischievous hands is said to be beyond a doubt. The affair commenced with the firing of a heath of Lord MALMESBURY's, near Heron Court, and on the following day, with a high wind blowing, Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY's moors were set on fire in three places simultaneously. It was impossible to master the flames, which swept down toward his shooting-lodge, a mass of fire at least a mile in extent, and under cover of the smoke the "roughs" of the neighborhood came in, doing their utmost to spread the fire beneath the pretext of helping to extinguish it. It burnt on for miles in the directions of Poole and Wimborne, doing immense mischief on the estate of Canford, which belongs to Sir Ivor Guest. At the very same time two other incendiary fires were raging—one near Corfe Castle and the other on Fern Down, north of the River Stour. The fact that so many incendiary fires were burning at once, and that a day was chosen when the wind blew towards several gentlemen's residences, may well excite the suspicion that plunder on a large scale was intended. If so, the scheme was foiled, although great mischief was done.

The will of Right. Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., G. C. B., P. C., late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was proved in London by his eldest surviving son, Right Hon. EDWARD HYDE, Earl of Clarendon, and his sons-in-law, Hon. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, M. P., and Baron SKELMERSDALE, the joint acting executors. His lordship has appointed his wife sole guardian of his children that may be in their minority. The will is dated July 31, 1866, and a codicil Aug. 11, 1868. He devises his estates at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, and all other his real estates to his eldest son and successor and to his issue. He directs that his pictures and paintings, which he designates "the Clarendon Collection," at The Grove or elsewhere, numbering upward of one hundred and fifty, and all other pictures are to continue as heir-looms. He bequeaths to his wife, Lady KATHARINE, the daughter of the first Earl of VERULAM, an immediate legacy of £1,000, and all moneys in her own name in the London and South-western Railway and at her bankers; all her jewels and such plate and books as she may select, as well as carriages and horses, and the residence, The Grove Mill-house, with the furniture. He bequeaths to his brother, Hon. CHAS. PELHAM VILLIERS, an annuity of £300; to his sister-in-law, Hon. Mrs. EDWARD VILLIERS, £200 a year, and the cottage, The Firs; to his daughter, Lady EMILY, and his younger sons, each a legacy of £7,000, in addition to any other provision for them. He appoints his son, the present Earl, residuary legatee.

GADDSHILL-PLACE.

The Sale of Dickens' Household Effects.

From the London News of Aug. 11.

The sale of Mr. DICKENS' household effects, at his residence, Gaddshill-place, Higham, near Rochester, commenced yesterday afternoon, at a little past 1 o'clock. The weather was of a very varied character, and the frequent occurrence of heavy showers had perhaps something to do with the comparative thinness of the attendance. A large proportion of those present were evidently country people and brokers, but with these were mixed several ladies and gentlemen, some of whom had apparently come from London or from the surrounding neighborhoods out of curiosity and a desire to see a place rendered famous by the residence of a great literary man and the most popular novelist of the day. The sale was conducted in a large tent which had been pitched in the garden at the side of the house. The house itself was not open to visitors, but the greater part of the pleasure-grounds were free to strangers, and many persons wandered about gazing through the windows into the deserted and melancholy-looking rooms. The pretty little Swiss chalet, which is reached by a subterranean passage leading from the lawn in front of the house, under the road, into a pleasant, shadowy nook of trees, was an object of particular interest, owing to its having been the place where Mr. DICKENS passed the morning immediately preceding the fatal attack. The external flight of stairs and balconies commanding the windows enabled visitors to scan the whole interior almost as well as if they had been inside; and here were to be seen the tables on which the novelist wrote, and the seats on which he lounged. Gads-hill-place is as pleasant a retreat as a tired literary man need desire; and when the sun was out yesterday it looked gay and smiling enough. When, however, the great, dark clouds came sailing over, and the rain pattered down, the sadness of the recent event occurring there was borne in upon the mind; and the sight of the black dog, Linda, wandering about the tent where the sale was going on, added to the sense of desolation and loss. The leafy lanes, broad fields, breezy commons and widening river, (the river which DICKENS loved so deeply,) pleasantly relieved these feelings; and the old-fashioned country inn, the Sir John Falstaff, immediately opposite the house, was alive with custom through the greater part of the day. The effects to be sold consisted of household furniture, linen, about 200 dozen of wines and liquors, china, glass, hosse, carriages, green-house plants, and miscellaneous goods. The sale yesterday comprised the contents of the yard, meadow, garden, conservatory, coach-house, harness-room, stable and chalet. It was singular to find a few old flower-pots going for a guinea, a wheelbarrow for £1 2s., a coil of rope and sundries for 10s., and some pea-protectors for 17s. A small stack of new meadow hay, about six loads, fetched £29, and a canvas tent £6 15s. Some of the garden implements went up to fair prices, under the influence of competition, and a lead statue of Cupid on a stone pedestal—an ordinary garden ornament—brought £6 15s., after a smart contest. The flowers, ferns, and contents of the vinery and conservatory, realised no very remarkable sums; and the carriages, &c., seemed to go rather cheaply. A four-wheeled spring-van fetched only £8, an Irish jaunting-car £4, a basket phaeton £15 15s., a handsome brougham £35 14s., and the grey cob, "Trotty Veck," £21. The furniture in the chalet was sold at the chalet itself—the auctioneer taking his stand in the balcony outside the first floor, and the bidders assembling below. Here, a square oak pillar and claw table fetched £1 5s.; a longer oak table, £1 2s.; an oak seat, with cushions, £1 7s.; an oak tool-box, £2 6s.; another square oak pillar and claw table, £1 11s.; the oak table on which Mr. DICKENS is said to have written for the last time, £5; and a bird's-eye maple Bergis arm-chair, (after a great deal of competition,) £11. This closed the day's proceedings.

JAMESPORT CAMP-MEETING.

Description of the Location and Grounds—Dedication Services—Interesting Exercises.

Jamesport is a small village in the township of Riverhead, situated on Peconic Bay, five miles east of Riverhead village. The Long Island Railroad runs half a mile north of the village proper; a store, a hotel, a Methodist church and the village school-house are its principal buildings. Most of the dwellings are on the main street, which runs north and south, extending from the depot to the wharf in the bay. One hundred houses would be a large estimate for the number of buildings within the settlement. Originally this was expected to be the terminus of the railroad; but as it was projected for a Boston route, the ice in Peconic Bay was an insurmountable difficulty, and Greenport, seventeen miles beyond, was selected for the eastern terminus of the railroad and the western terminus of the steam-boats, which connected with the Boston and Providence Road at Stonington.

A few New-York families are here to spend the Summer, and a more quiet place, with equal advantages, cannot, perhaps, be found in the State. The village street is shaded with stately trees of large growth. The shores of the bay, with a good beach, stretch out for miles east and west of the main street. A number of beautiful groves within a quarter of a mile of the village, including the one occupied by the camp-meeting, offer shade and solitude to those who need rest and recreation.

The camp-meeting grounds proper are situated adjoining the railroad depot and about a half mile from the bay. For a long time camp-meetings have been held in this grove, but only this year have the grounds been permanently located. Long Island is divided into two districts of the M. E. Church, presided over, respectively, the north, by Elder J. G. MERWIN, the south, by Elder E. E. GRISWOLD; but on account of the peculiar formation of the island the camp grounds are located, respectively, in the western section of the island, (Merrick,) and the eastern, (Jamesport.)

The following Churches are more especially interested in the Jamesport Camp-meeting: Riverhead, Jamesport, Cutchogue, Mattituck, Southold, Greenport and Orient, of the Northern District, and Patchogue, Moriches, Good Ground, South Houghton, West Houghton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor and East Hampton, of the Southern District.

When it was first proposed to purchase ground and permanently locate, an association was formed by the pastor and one layman of each Church, appointed by the Quarterly Conference. A committee was appointed, headed by Rev. E. F. HADLEY, of Riverhead. The present site, containing about six acres, was purchased.

The plan adopted for laying out the ground is very similar to the one adopted at Merrick. It has the form of an ellipsis. On the south of the circle, in which are placed the benches for the audience, is the preacher's cottage, about twenty-five feet square. Directly in front of this will be the preacher's stand. At present, and during the present session, a part of the cottage will be used for the stand. Five of the tents located in the first circle are public tents, used for prayer-meetings, children's meetings and public service in rainy weather. The remaining tents in this circle, about thirty, are private and society tents. On account of the formation of the ground, it being desirable to have the preacher's stand on the highest part of the knoll, the plot for the auditorium is not in the centre of the grove, consequently there will be only two circles on the west, while on the east there will be four. Located on the centre circle are the dining-tent, restaurants, ice-cream tents, &c. Three streets intersect the circle from the north, east and west respectively. About fifty private tents have been put up, and up to the present time the following Churches have erected society tents: Greenport, Rev. Thomas Stevenson; Sag Harbor, Rev. Edward Warrington; Southold, Rev. William Russell; Cutchogue, Rev William E. Tompkinson, and Riverhead, Rev. E. F. Hadley. Among the prominent parties who are on the ground with their families, are John S. Marcy, Esq., of Riverhead; Addison Brown, Esq., of Greenport; George Brown, Esq., of Sag Harbor.

All day yesterday new arrivals were reaching the grounds, and the raising of tents and the fixing of those who had been more fortunate and secured tents ready raised made great commotion. About 5 P. M. things began to be more settled. Elders MERWIN and GRISWOLD arrived early in the day and announced that dedication service would take place in the evening. The following regulations are conspicuously posted through the ground:

"No walking or loud talking will be permitted within the inclosure during public service. Public service will commence at 8 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. No person, unless provided with a tent, will be allowed, under any circumstances, to remain on the ground after 10 P. M. All meetings must close and the camp be kept quiet at the signal from the stand. Every tent shall keep a lamp burning during the night. Preaching service will be held at the stand at 10 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ evening, and children's meeting at noon."

On Sunday, although the camp was not formally opened, impromptu services were held. Rev. CHARLES E. GLOVER, of Nostrand-avenue Church, Brooklyn, preached, and Father OLDRAN, of Stamford, Conn., delivered a powerful exhortation. About 500 persons were present. Last evening fully 1,500 persons listened to the dedication services. Both Elders MERWIN and GRISWOLD delivered short dedicatory addresses, and an interesting discourse was listened to from Rev. WM. RUSSELL, of Southold. His text was taken from the Prayer of David, fifty-first Psalm, seventh to thirteenth verses, inclusive. Experience, he said, is an essential qualification for usefulness. No one can impart what he does not possess, or teach what he does not know. Experience lends peculiar fitness to the teacher and the preacher. The Psalmist had regard to these principles when he said, "Then will I teach transgressors their ways, and sinners will be converted."

The singing interspersed throughout the exercises was very fine and sounded magnificently through the natural aisles of the grove sanctuary. The Committee, up to the present time, have spent $1,000 in addition to the $1,000 purchase-money for the grounds, upon the buildings and furniture, and hope during the present session to realize this amount from the sale of lots. About $600 has already been secured. The lots are twenty-five feet front and thirty feet deep.

The New Police Shield.

The following general order was issued from Police Head-quarters last evening:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.—The Board of Police has adopted new shields for Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen of the force, which are to supersede those now in use, on and after the 1st of September next. The Captain's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the City of New-York, and the letters "Municipal Police," "Captain." The Sergeant's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the City of New-York, and the letters "Municipal Police, N. Y.," "Sergeant." The patrolman's shield is of white metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the City of New-York, the letters "Municipal Police, N. Y.," and numerals showing the record-number of the patrolmen who wear the respective shields. The shield of the patrolman has a novel method of attaching it to the coat, designed to prevent the loss of shields by accident. Coats will need to be prepared beforehand for this manner of fastening, so that the new shield may be worn on and after Sept. 1. On the last day of August inst. you will require each member of your command to surrender his old shield and deliver to him a new shield. You will cause a perfect record to be kept of such exchange, and make a written report to this Department, setting forth the name of each member in alphabetical order, the number of the shield surrendered, the number of the new shield issued, with the signature of each member opposite thereto. To insure accuracy in the exchange and reports, blank forms will be furnished to be filled up and returned to this Department. You will direct one of your Sergeants to attend at the cloth-room of the Central Department to be instructed in the manner of preparing the coats to receive the shields. The coats must all be prepared at the Station-house, under the supervision of the officers in charge. Shields are to be conspicuously worn by members of the force, while on duty in uniform, on the outside of the left breast of the outside coat. The location of the shield should be over the nipple of the left breast. Care should be taken to have the location the same on all coats. The requisite number of shields will be furnished to each precinct by the Chief Clerk, and all old shields must be immediately delivered at his office.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

The Coates Poisoning Case—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner BURNS last night summoned the Jury in the Coates poisoning case, for the hearing of further evidence. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a man named COATES died in Jersey City from a supposed overdose of morphine administered by Dr. LUND. A number of physicians, who were examined at the previous inquest, were present and reiterated the former evidence, bringing out no new points of consequence. Dr. CULVER was the only new witness and his evidence was simply corroborative of the others—to the effect that the deceased was poisoned. Prof. DOREMUS was present and gave the results of his analysis of a portion of the stomach. He stated that he had found traces of morphine, sufficient, as he believed, to have caused death. He said, moreover, that though he was not enough of a physician to give much weight to his evidence, he believed that a man might die of morphine without there being found any traces of it whatever in the stomach. A small portion of the stomach had been given to him for analysis, and that at so long a period after death that he thought it possible, even if morphine had existed in the intestines, that it might have been entirely absorbed by the body, so as to leave no traces, even though administered in quantities sufficient to cause death. Altogether, the testimony was rather adverse to Dr. LUND's, and especially that of Prof. DOREMUS. The evidence was, however, incomplete, and the hearing was postponed until Wednesday night, when the case will probably be given to the jury.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Latest War News; The Three Days' Battles Before Metz; Bazaine Cut Off and Surrounded; A French Journalist's Narrative; Peace Interventions; Condition of Paris; Rumors of Abdication and Flight of Louis Napoleon.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS—The Labor Convention; Speaker Blaine's Letter; Ex-Gov. Orr's Reasons for Joining the Republican Party.

GENERAL TOPICS—Interesting Extracts from the Literature of the Day; The Saratoga Races; Destructive Fires; The Darien Canal.

AGRICULTURAL—The Peach Trade—Prospects of the Season; The Crops in New-England; Muck and Its Uses; Brevities.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS—The Democracy and the Approaching Campaign; The Rationale of Party Reform; 1807 and 1870; Scientific Pillage; Third Party Movements; Cannot the United States Act as Mediator Between France and Prussia; A Dance of Death; Sheridan at the Front; Paris and Its Invaders; Wanted, Protection Against Industrial Quackery; The Strength of Parties.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BALESTIER.—At Boston, on Saturday, Aug. 20, HENRY WOLCOTT BALESTIER, second son of Joseph N. Balestier, of this City, aged 30 years.

CARDOZE.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Aug. 11, HENRY CARDOZE, of the late firm of Rivera, Cardoze & Co., of this City.

CRASSONS.—Suddenly, at Williamsport, Penn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870, of cholera infantum, HOWELL IMBRIE, youngest child of Ferdinand H. and Hattie A. Crassons, aged 2 months and 9 days. Remains interred at Yonkers, N. Y.

DEXTER.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, suddenly, at New-Rochelle, ADOLPHUS DEXTER, late Lieutenant United States Navy.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Charles Dellinger, No. 123 West 42d st.

EADIE.—At Nyack, 21st inst., JOHN FRANKLIN, eldest son of John and Mary A. Eadie, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at noon, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Quackenboss, (old No. 232,) Adelphi-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

GILFORD.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, JACOB TOWNSEND GILFORD, son of Thomas Buchanan and Sarah Gilford, aged 1 year and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 28 Lexington-avenue, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

HALLOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, after a lingering illness, D. ALBERT HALLOWELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 304 State-street, near Bond, on this Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., RICHARD T. HAINES, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt and Liberty streets at 2 o'clock.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 19, SAMUEL LYNES, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother Stephen C. Lynes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave depot 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9, 11½ and 12½ o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH S., wife of Henry F. Marsh, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 273 West 11th-st., on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MULLER.—At St. Luke's Hospital, July 21, HENRY MULLER, aged 88 years.

McKINLAY.—At his residence, in Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 19, DANIEL McKINLAY, aged 61 years.

ODELL.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, DANIEL W. ODELL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son, Wm. G. Odell, Cedar-st., Woodside, N. J., this, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Belleville horse-cars connect with railroad at Newark.

PALMER.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, GEO. A. PALMER, in his 27th year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 243 7th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Western papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Penn Yan, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 22, JOHN K. PHILLIPS, of the firm of N. B. Long & Co.

REID.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, Mrs. WILHELMINA A. REID, wife of Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., in the 58th year of her age.

SCOTT.—At South Orange, on Sunday, Aug. 21, MARGARETTA WILLIS, daughter of Wm. F. and Emily A. Scott, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, South Orange, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot Barclay-st. at 2½ P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad.

STURGES.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, JANE FREEMAN, wife of Lothrop L. Sturges, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 116 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Stapleton, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, Staten Island, Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, ROBERT F. UNDERHILL, in the 84th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, at Matinecock, Long Island, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains per Long Island Railroad leave James-slip, New-York, for Locust Valley at 10 A. M. Leave Locust Valley at 5 P. M. for New-York.

WATKINS.—At his residence, Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock midnight, CHARLES S. WATKINS, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.

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CURRENT NOTES.

An ordinance was recently passed at Chinos, Ill., increasing the liquor license to $500.

The cattle disease continues to spread in Tennessee.

Last week the quiet City of Binghamton, N. Y., was agitated over a double murder, a suicide, and a genuine case of garroting.

Three hundred cattle have already been entered for the forthcoming fair at Manchester, N. H.

A little boy at Waterbury, Conn., recently ran upon the railroad track while an engine was approaching, and had both his arms chopped off from the elbows.

The Swedish immigrants in Illinois are building a city in the neighborhood of Sycamore. Most of them own from ten to fifteen acres of land.

The daughter of a wealthy citizen at Gorham, Mich., recently died from the effects of a potato-bug bite. The bite was inflicted during the night, and she died within two days.

Mrs. PERRY, a resident of Montana, Iowa, while suffering from rheumatism a few days since, inhaled too freely of chloroform, and died from the effects of it.

The surgeons at the Indianapolis, Ind., Institute have lately been operating extensively in the removal of tumors from women. None, so far, have proved fatal.

The work on the great bridge of St. Louis is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The abutments are to be of red and gray granite. The entire structure will probably be completed in 1872.

A man named BLOUT attempted to put an end to his life by strangulation a few days ago at Trenton, N. J. He was cut down by a neighbor, to whom he confessed a long story about the faithlessness of lovely woman.

The BURWELLS had a grand gathering at Milford, N. H., a few days since. The family now numbers 200, and is represented in ten States of the Union. The founder, JOHN BURWELL, settled at Milford in 1669.

The City of Duleith, Mich., founded two years ago, has now a population of 4,000. It has twenty-five hotels, the most important of which cost $50,000. There are three churches already erected, and two others in contemplation.

A young lady of Pittsburg, Penn., who had been grievously wronged by her lover, reluctantly kept up a correspondence until she succeeded in involving him in a difficulty which has culminated in his arrest and imprisonment. She now professes to be satisfied.

An old toper mistook a pitcher of vitrol for cider last week, at the railroad depot in Scranton, Penn., and emptied it before the station master could stop him. Only for the promptness of a physician in administering an emetic the consequences would have been fatal.

In view of the necessity which seems to exist for more Christian teachers in China, it is proposed to send out six young active men from the Centenary Church of Chicago. The money for expenses is being rapidly subscribed by the religiously inclined.

The Boston detectives have been doing good service recently in arresting gamblers. In one instance the knights of the card-table had raised such a barricade behind the windows and doors that it took several hours' industrious work with an ax before they were forced to surrender.

Another case of temporary insanity from nursing a baby recently occurred at Louisville, Ky. A colored girl in that city, during the absence of her employers, was so affected by the crying of an infant that she forced a quantity of concentrated lye down the throat of the little one. Death followed in two days.

A quarter-master sergeant and a private deserted not long since from Minnesota, carrying with them some $5,550. Two Indian detectives were immediately employed to pursue and capture them, which they succeeded in doing after a chase of twenty-four hours. The red men received $80 each for their services.

The contractor for building the new Court-house at Indianapolis, Ind., has a cart-horse so thoroughly trained that it requires no driver after having been once set to work. With singular sagacity the animal walks back and forth with its load without once attempting to linger by the way, or run foul of other carts.

MARY JANE GRINES, a married woman, who has existed for years in a very unhappy manner through domestic troubles, put an end to her sorrows last week by jumping into the river, at Pittsburg, Penn., from a vessel she had been working upon. Her body was subsequently recovered.

An afflicted father in Massachusetts recently had his only child, a handsome daughter of seventeen, enticed away from home by a troupe of singers. He has sent photographs of her to the Police office of nearly every town of importance in New-England, so that she may be arrested and returned to him.

The youngest aeronaut in the United States is a boy named BIRD, at Poughkeepsie. Although only thirteen years of age, he has made more than fifty ascensions, and looks forward with no little eagerness to the time when he may travel across the continent in a balloon made under his own directions.

A widow lady who resides near Elmira, N. Y., complains of the coldness of her husband during the last year of their married life. For the first year he used to address her as his dear, then as his little goat, and with his last breath he referred "lovingly" to her as his "old sorrel top." The failure to invent any other term of endearment for her may have been the cause of his death.

The doctors of Erie, Penn., are pretty evenly divided in their opinions as to the cause of the death of HARTMAN, who was lately poisoned in that city by his intended son-in-law. Some of them claim that death was caused by mineral acids while others attempt to prove that the old fellow died from the effects of alcohol. The division of opinion will probably result in the acquittal of the alleged murderer.

Several young ladies of Charlestown, Mass., engaged in a swimming race last week for the championship. A Miss LIZZIE BARRIGAN maintained a splendid lead until she had passed over three-fourths of the course. She was then compelled to drop out of the race in order to save the life of one of the contestants, who would have been drowned but for the prompt manner in which she went to the rescue.

A woman arrived at Albany a few days since in pursuit of an absconding husband. After looking for him during several hours without taking rest or food, she finally succeeded in finding him at a liquor saloon. High words followed, but the difficulty between them was soon arranged by the husband resigning to her all his personal property, on condition that she should never bother him again. At last accounts she was on her way to Indiana in quest of a divorce.

If we may believe the testimony of an Oxford man who witnessed one of the engagements between the French and Prussians, the chassepot is not of much value as a weapon compared with the needle-gun. Writing from Saarbrüken under date of July 28, he says: "I can't help reiterating that in all the shooting there has yet been, the Prussians have had out and out the best of it. Nothing could be worse than the chassepot at short ranges. We see the Frenchmen spitting on their cartridges, sticking their fingers into the guns, and giving every possible sign that, after a few shots, the chassepot gets so foul they don't know how to treat it."

A question of much interest to Police and Civil Justices was decided a few days since at Baltimore. One Magistrate refused to transmit papers connected with a certain case, that had been before him, to a Magistrate sitting in another district, and the matter having been brought before the City Judge, he gave judgment as follows: "I am satisfied that on the return day of the warrant issued on the replevin bond, proper application in writing by the defendants, petitioners in this case, for a removal of the case before GEORGE V. METZEL, Esq., Justice of the Peace, doing business in the Twentieth Ward, was made, and that the defendants, the said petitioners, had a right to such removal. It is therefore ordered that the mandamus issue as prayed, and that the defendant, Justice C. JACKSON RINGROSE, pay the petitioners $10 for their damages and costs of the proceeding."

THE FAVORITE ISLAND HORROR

The Murder of the Goode Family in Tennessee—Lynching of the Murderer—His Confession.

In addition to what has already appeared in the TIMES in reference to the lynching of BECK, the murderer of the GOODE family, at Favorite Island, Tenn., we take the following from the Memphis *Ledger*: "The confession of BECK is prefaced by the finding of the Court-martial as follows:

We, unknown persons, having duly organized a Court-martial at Favorite Island, Tunica County, Miss., this 14th day of August, 1870, after satisfactory evidence, passed sentence of death on CHARLES J. BECK for the murder of MATT GOODE and Mrs. GOODE, on the 10th day of May, 1870. The prisoner made the following confession:

I am only eighteen years of age; was born in Indiana on the 31st of March; my father was a farmer; I was raised to work on the farm; I was not used to be around a town very much; I left home a long time ago; was with a menagerie and circus for a short time; afterward had been coming and going, working at different places; the first bad act I committed was on the 22d of July, 1869, when I stole my brother's horse; I sold it, was caught and put in jail, and in about two months one of the other prisoners broke jail and I made my escape; I changed my name to WILLIAM SAUNDERS; on the 10th of May I killed Mr. GOODE and Mrs. GOODE. I killed them directly after dinner, between one and two in the afternoon. I was in the habit of hunting for an hour or so after dinner every day, but that day I took the gun to the corn-crib, and when the old man came after the bridles I shot him; he was looking up at me and laughing when I pulled the trigger, but said nothing—never spoke—fell dead; I got down out of the loft and put my hand in his right pocket, and got $5 and some odd cents; I left the gun at the crib with one barrel loaded, and went immediately to the house; Mrs. GOODE was sitting down by the fire in her own room, smoking, when I went in; I told her one of the cattle was in a hole, and Mr. GOODE wanted her to come and help get it out; I took an ax along and walked behind her into the woods in the path; I then struck her on the head with the ax and dragged her to one side of the path; when I caught hold of her body to drag it away, one of her slippers fell off; afterward, at a short distance, the other came off; I did not move them; I think I dragged her ten or twelve feet; I hit her on the side of the head; she fell at one lick, and never spoke nor drew a breath after, though I did not notice much; I dragged her on her back, by her feet, and her clothing slipped up; did not commit a rape on her, and cannot say how it was that the part of her clothes under her were straight, while those over her were displaced; I did not disturb her remains; she made no noise at all, and mistrusted nothing; she thought a great deal of me, and I was sorry directly I done it; I had nothing against her; I hated to kill her in the house, and got her out side because I thought I would have a chance to do it behind her back and not look at her. I returned to the house directly after killing Mrs. GOODE. The reason the beds were not made that day was that Mrs. GOODE was fixing them, making slips, &c. Mrs. GOODE sent me to the store on the Arkansas side for the shot I bought there; I do not think any of it was in either load of the gun; but as you saw, some shot the size as what I got at the store was cut out of the crib-puncheons; they may have got mixed; I did not buy it to kill them; I left the island in their skiff at three or four o'clock, I think—it might have been later; I was confused and could not be quick; I took with me a wash-pan and hatchet, his gun, trunk, watch, some of her clothes and her locket; I got forty dollars in his trunk; I knew exactly how much money he had, because I was with him when he changed it at the store; I crossed the river at Stewart's Landing, angling down the opposite side; when I landed, I tied the skiff, and met a white man near the house; he told me where Gen. ANDERSON would land, and went with me to the skiff; I gave him a drink of whisky; soon afterward a small boat came along; I hailed her in, and shot off both barrels of the gun; I did not know what boat it was; could not read the name: I cannot read nor write; I took passage to Memphis as Waillim Saunders on this; I put on Mr. GOODE's pants, boots and coat before I left; my own coat I put in the skiff to sit on; some niggers came to the bank when I hailed the boat; they helped me with the trunk, and I gave them the skiff until I called for it; I offered to sell the skiff to the white man I saw at first, but he said he had no use for it. My coat, the wash-pan and hatchet were in the skiff when I gave it to the niggers, but I said nothing about them. I took a quart of whisky away with me from the island; I got it out of the demijohn, and did not open the faucet of the barrel to let the whisky run out. I had been thinking over the deed for a week or two beforehand; there were none directly or indirectly concerned with me in it, and I never mentioned it to the other man who was working with me there; I did not kill him; he left of his own accord; I have no doubt you can find him at his house now. I did as good work as any one could; I worked out my transportation, and Mr. GOODE was owing me $3 or $4, which he would pay me at any moment. He and her were very agreeable, and never once spoke a cross word to me. I was always used to company, and after the other man left I got lonesome; I had no money and no friends; I wanted to get back home again; I thought it would take too long to get money enough to go; I knew he had only a little money, and I killed them both to get out of my distress. I got to Memphis next day and left same day in the cars for Washington County, Ind., to my friends. I stayed there three or four weeks. Afterward I stole Mr. KITCHEN's horse, about five or six weeks ago. I went there at night and took him for spite, because Mr. KITCHEN would not let me stay there at my brother-in-law's house after I broke jail for horse-stealing in 1869. He said he would have me arrested again if I stopped there. I took the horse to my uncle's brother's, about 150 miles distant from Greensburg, Decatur County, Ind., where my father stays. They asked me no questions about the horse. I was arrested the same night. I had only $1 or $2 in money when I was arrested. These three acts are all I ever committed. I did everything by myself; had no accomplices, and never belonged to any secret organization nor to any band of horse-thieves or anything else. My only hope was to get away. If I stood trial I thought it would not be a hanging matter, because noone was on the island to see me commit the murder. I joined the North Methodist Church once; I thought I had religion; they gave six weeks' trial before being baptized; I did not remain a member long. I do not expect any mercy here, but I think I have a hope of it hereafter; I have no message to send to any of my family relations; I asked my brother's pardon before leaving, because I knew I would have to die when I came here; I consider the sentence passed on me is just, and that the proceedings have been conducted in a justifiable and fair way; I do not wish to pray now; I prayed frequently for forgiveness while I was in jail; I never confessed anything to my kinfolks about the murder; they accused me of it, but I never told them whether I did it or no; I want you to write them how I died, and tell them to take warning by me; tell my father I advise him to meet me in Heaven; I think I am saved—ready to die, and my way is clear; tell all my friends I think I shall get there, and write to MATT MCKEY, Greensburg, Ind., and tell him what time I was hung."

A Singular Calamity—Five Young Men Become Deaf at the Same Time.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Ledger* says: "A very strange report comes up from Helena, Ark., on apparently good authority. Some days or evenings ago five young men passed a few hours together in a social manner at one of their rooms, and separated for the night, as young men usually do, without any unusual occurrence. Next morning it was discovered that they were all deaf, apparently beyond relief. One of them is now in the city for treatment, though we have not met him. These are the leading features of this remarkable event, as related by a gentleman who came up from Helena last week; but it seems so incredible that we give it only as a rumor, and forbear giving names or further particulars at present."

The "Side-Judges" of Michigan—How They Used to Operate—Reminiscences of Their Rule.

The Landsing, Mich., *Republican* has the following: "Reference has been previously made to the ancient Side-Judge system of Michigan, which in utter absurdity and needlessness never was outdone by the jurisprudence of any country, Pagan or Christian. The Side-Judges were County officers, elected by the people, holding their offices for two years, and receiving $1 50 each day during the sessions of the Circuit Court for sitting, one on each side of the presiding Judge of the circuit. They had the powers of a Judge at Chambers, such as granting writs of habeas corpus, taking allowance of bail, &c., but not, except in very few instances, being lawyers, they rarely performed even ministerial duties. Once, however, in what seemed to be an emergency, the side Judges of Genesee County concluded that they were a majority in the Court, and, as such, clothed with decisive powers, even unto the overruling of the presiding Judge. The manner in which this bold idea was elaborated was as follows: A prisoner had been indicted for burning a barn, under circumstances which excited popular indignation. He was convicted, but his counsel moved in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. These two motions were argued and held for advisement, and in the meantime the prisoner was remanded. Court adjourned for dinner, and Judge WHIPPLE left for Pontiac, leaving Side-Judges STOWE and JEREMIAH R. SMITH to transact some unimportant business and to adjourn the term *sine die*. The popular feeling was high against the prisoner, and perhaps the Side-Judges, both of whom owned barns, participated therein; so, after transacting the other business, Uncle JERRY—who, although no Jackson man, never feared to "take the responsibility"—turned gravely toward his associate, and said with great deliberation; "Judge STOWE, hadn't we better take up them motions?" "I think so," responded he. So the prisoner, being safely locked up down stairs, and his counsel gone home to Pontiac, the learned Side-Judges proceeded to ponder upon the motions in arrests and for a new trial, which they overruled in about four minutes. The prisoner was then brought up, and to his utter astonishment, was sentenced for ten years to State Prison. In an hour he was on his way to Jackson, strongly ironed. The morning after Judge WHIPPLE had left Flint, he was taking a late breakfast at the Hodges House at Pontiac, when the door opened, and clank—clank—clank saluted his ears; and looking, to his entire bewilderment, he saw his prisoner of yesterday, whose motions he carried in his pocket, heavily hand-cuffed and fettered, and guarded by the Sheriff of Genesee.

"Mr. Sheriff! in Heaven's name," said the Judge, "what are you doing with that man?"

"Taking him to Jackson, your Honor."

"By whose authority?"

"On a sentence of ten years by Side-Judges, after you left yesterday."

"But—how dare they! There are two motions—"

"But," interposed the Sheriff, "the Side-Judges overruled them, right off."

The Judge boiled with indignation, but the prisoner went to Jackson and served out his time.

"Call us 'epaulets' again, and be hanged to 'um," said Uncle JERRY, after Court adjourned, winking sagaciously to Judge STOWE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But few persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, and no sales were made. A legal sale under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, referee, of two lots on Ninety-first-street, was postponed by JAMES M. MILLER until the 30th inst.

The sale of lots at Long Branch, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, referred to in the TIMES of yesterday, will take place on the ground on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. The property is well located at the junction of Hulick and Brighton avenues, and on high ground. It is in the immediate vicinity of the West End and Howland's Hotels, and near to the private residences of Messrs. WALLACK, HOEY, DREXEL and others. Each lot is 50 by 150. The sale will undoubtedly be well attended.

To-morrow, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on the premises at Queens, Long Island, will sell a desirable piece of property comprising a large country house and five acres of land. The sale takes place at 2 P. M. Today, JOHNSON & MILLER continue the adjourned sale of lots on the Van Nuise farm at New-Brunswick, N. J. Parties who desire to be present will take the 10 A. M. train from the foot of Cortlandt-street. A collation will be served on the grounds on the arrival of the train.

Reference was made some days since in the TIMES to projected changes on Iona Island, located near the Highlands, in the Hudson River. We now learn that arrangements are in progress for the formation of a stock company, who propose the erection of a large Summer hotel at this place, to be ready for the reception of guests at the beginning of the next season. If carried into effect, the enterprise cannot fail to increase the value of property in this locality on the west side of the Hudson, opening up, as it will, a number of desirable sites for private residences, at present in a state of almost total undevelopment.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Mitchell-place, n. s., 182 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	$13,975
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	27,000
12th-st., s. s., No. 518, 276 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100	15,500
16th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	6,000
42d-st., n. s., 78 ft. e. of 11th-av., 22x100.5x18x— } 11th-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25.5x100, }	16,125
46th-st., n. s., 455 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	5,500
114th-st., n. s., 357 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11	11,000
129th-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x199.10	7,397
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Concord-st., s. e. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Fort Hill-st., 50x123.6	$600
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston-st., s. s., 668 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 15x100	500
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston-st., s. s., 643 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 15x100	1,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Gates-av., 25x100 } Gates-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 25x100 }	15,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x138.3	2,400
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 25x100	2,000
New-Utrecht.	
Warren-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Lexington-av., 50x125	$150
Gates-av., s. s., 625 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 3x100	275
Hudson-av., e. s., 525 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	4,000
Canarsie Banyan's land, n. w. corner, 109.10x393.4	250
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
9th-av. and 5th-st., 130x500	$206
Ossining.	
Ellis-place, s. s., adjoining M. E. Church property, 50x137	$5,500
State-st., e. s., J. Cladewyne's property, 50x140	3,700
Ann and Liberty sts., s. w. corner, 36x76	300
Liberty-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Ann-st., 50x100	500
Rye.	
Lot No. 29, map of Wainwright's property, 9-10 acre	$870
Cortlandt.	
Furnance Woods road, n. s., adjoining H. Craig, 20 18-100 acres	$260
East Haverstraw road, n. s., adjoining E. Williams', 12 acres	400
Park-av., s. s., 74 ft. e. of James-st., 51x148	1,221
Greenburg.	
Hart's Corner road, n. s., N. T. Porter's property	$1,200
Morrisania.	
Alexander-av. and 143d-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	$16,000
West Farms.	
Fordham-av. and Cedar-st., n. e. corner, 550x500	$11,000
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark.	
Jefferson-st., w. s., 483 ft. s. of ferry, 28x106	$1,500
Holland-st., w. s., 500 ft. s. of Gold-st., 25x100	400
Blume-st., e. s., 450 ft. s. of Gold-st., 50x100	700
Kossuth-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 75x100	1,200
Newark-st., w. s., 56 ft. s. of New-st., 30x97	1,000
Orange.	
Monroe-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of Bell-st., 55x121x164x112	$1,150
Jersey City.	
Lot No. 36, block No. 341, Sisson's map, 25x100	$1,410
Lot No. 30, block No. 341, Sisson's map, 25x100	2,800
Prospect-st., s. s., 113 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 17x50	2,300
Montrose-av., e. s., lot No. 24, block B, Post's map, 25x100	750
Hoboken.	
8th-st., n. s., 39 ft. e. of Bloomfield-st.	$7,500
Weehawken.	
Lots Nos. 16, 17, block No. 14, Miles' map, 50x100	$600
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 92, 93, 94, Smith's map, 75x100	$400
Corner Fort Lee turnpike and Bull's Ferry road, 25x100	400
Township of Union.	
Lots Nos. 480 and 481, block No. [illegible], Hexamer's map, 50x100	$800
Lot No. 926, block No. 18, Hexamer's map, 25x100	500
Lot No. 12, block No. 4, Hexamer's map, 25x100	100

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—THE PROPerty of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Booker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock.
MONTREAL, July 13, 1870.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—SITUATED ON THE great highway of the nation, eighty minutes from New-York, the stopping-place for all trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, (commutation only $85,) contains within itself more elements of growth than any city in New-Jersey. (Newark excepted.) Now is the time to buy lots in this thriving city, now they are cheap and offer unparalleled opportunities for investment. They must rapidly appreciate in value. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER, next TUESDAY, to the great sale of the balance of the Van Nuise Farm. Only a limited number of excursion tickets will be issued.
JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, AND ANY part of forty acres, at Mamaroneck, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from City, for sale, or to exchange for farm in Dutchess County. Inquire at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$6,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED to own as fine a Farm as there is on the American continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 432 Broome-street, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET.—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS erected on lots Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. are now ready for tenants. The buildings cover three lots, are five stories high, with a very superior basement. The basement and stores are ninety-five feet deep, lighted from the rear, and also a large skylight. The entire premises have been finished up every way first-class. Steam heating and hoisting can be introduced. This property is most desirably located for business, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., A. Liebenroth & Van Auw, and opposite Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. and others. Brokers who may introduce parties who hire will be paid a commission. Apply on the premises, or to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.
A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE NEW-Brunswick, N. J., lots, call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., and they will furnish you with maps of the choicest property ever offered. A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued for next TUESDAY'S's sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seventeen rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant, from October to April 1. Apply at No. 89 Gold-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; good order; immediate possession; rent, $1,500. Apply to WM. ELLIOTT & CO., No. 1,491 Broadway.

I TOLD YOU SO.—HUNDREDS OF NEW-Brunswick lot-buyers will use this expression in less than three years, when lots on the Van Nuise Farm are selling at five times the prices now current. There is no better investment than New-Brunswick lots. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER to their great sale next TUESDAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling-house, handsomely furnished throughout, and located between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Parties having houses of this description to let will please address H., Box No. 578 New-York Post-office.

HO! FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for their great New-Brunswick sale to those who wish to attend with a view of purchasing.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.
The house is large, built in the most substantial manner and modern style, frame, filled in with brick, flat tin roof, two stories and cellar, contains parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen and Summer kitchen, six sleeping rooms, furnished with marble mantels, &c., &c. The grounds consist of five acres of rich tillable land, lawn around house and ornamental shade and fruit trees, &c., &c.; thirty-five minutes by rail from New-York City and ten minutes' walk from depot. The purchaser can secure more land if required, at low figures.
Also stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., will be sold the same day, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8¼, 10¼ A. M. and 12¾ P. M. For further particulars inquire of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, or of B. HENDRICKSEN, Jamaica, L. I.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.
GRAND CONTINUATION SALE.
279 SPLENDID LOTS on the VAN NURSE FARM, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY.
UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
The storm Aug. 10 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold to appreciative buyers. The disappointment expressed by scores who wished to purchase one or more lots has induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on TUESDAY, AUG. 23.
His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price.
A SPLENDID COLLATION, consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served up under a fine tent on arrival of cars.
How to go: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23.
MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.
SATURDAY, Aug. 27,
Auction sale of 30 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH. at LONG BRANCH, N. J., THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON, beautifully situated on high ground, the MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH, near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End.
For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.
Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership of WHITE & WILLIAMSON, dentists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. C. WILLIAMSON, at No. 182 6th-av.
FREDERICK W. WHITE, JOHN C. WILLIAMSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE, CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

FINANCIAL.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.
THE SECURITIES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS are selling at 72. (Pay 10 per cent. at 70.) They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said Road.
THE INCOME BONDS PAY 14 PER CENT. at present market value. EXAMPLE—$5,000 67 5-20s at 110 realize $5,500; yearly interest with gold at 116, amounts to $348 currency; $7,000 income bonds at 77, $5,390; yearly interest, $700 currency—being DOUBLE THE INCOME from same amount of Government bonds.
All classes of Government bonds received in exchange. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.
To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.
In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.
[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY, Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo Opdyke & Co 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STOUT & DICKINSON, BANKERS, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York. Principal redeemable 1895. For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Incorporated by Royal Charter, AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }
NOTICE.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors,
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MONEY WANTED—ON TIME, ON RAILroad Bonds, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns
NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;
In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to
PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 23, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1870. }
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870. }
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOUDARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,[illegible]
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. [illegible], Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.
There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.
The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:
First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 50.
Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.
Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.
Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.
The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.
The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Sept. 5, 1870, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., in a northerly direction, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet.
The extension will probably be divided into two cribs, each thirty feet wide, and of such height as to bring the top of the crib about two feet above the level of average low water of the lake, which is along the line of the proposed extension an average depth referred to the same level, of thirty-two feet.
After the cribs shall have been sunk and filled with stone, which must be done by Dec. 30, 1870, they will be left to settle until the following season, when the superstructure will be constructed and filled with stone to a height of nine feet above the level of average low water.
The cribs will be constructed with grillage bottoms, but in other respects similar to those already forming a part of the extension of this breakwater.
The proposals will state separately the price asked for each foot in length of crib completed, sunk in position and filled with stone, and for each foot in length of the superstructure, to be afterward constructed and filled with stone.
The contractor will be expected in case of undue settlement to maintain the top of the cribs a little above the level of average low water until the period for putting on the superstructure shall have arrived.
The cribs must be sunk in the position prescribed by the engineer in charge, and no work will be paid for unless executed in conformity with the specifications and plans of the work.
Payments will be made after each crib has been sunk and filled with stone, reserving ten per cent. until the superstructure shall have been completed and filled with stone, when the whole amount then due will be paid to the contractor.
Written specifications may be obtained by addressing Mr. D. WHITE, Superintendent at Fort Montgomery, Rouses' Point, New-York, where drawings of the cribs may likewise be seen.
Terms of proposals and guarantees to enter into contract, if the bid is accepted, can be obtained by addressing the same person; and no proposals out of form or without the requisite guarantee, will be considered.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Proposals must be indorsed upon the outside of the envelope, as follows: "Proposals for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington," and addressed to the undersigned at Burlington, Vt.
JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen.
AUG. 18, 1870.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1870. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.: Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.
The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.
The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.
Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."
CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.
OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870. }
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.
The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.
For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. HOYT, A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MANTELS, WAINSCOTing, furniture tops, in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs, black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch wareroom, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. [illegible] West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
MAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Cambria	Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 14
Cambria	Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 26
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $95 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESSE...SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.....BOURGOGNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS...NORMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Oct. 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	—	To London	35
To Paris	—	To Paris	40
To Halifax, N. S.	—	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GR'GS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18 Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Paris, Saturday, Aug. 20 Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24 Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Jamaria, Thurs., Aug. 25 Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31 Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PONTON.....Sept. 14, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHEREAT. Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.
The first-class side-wheel American steam-ship GUIDING STAR, 2,500 tons, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 46 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 Currency.
Second Cabin.....60 Currency.
Steerage.....30 Currency.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance furnished.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in connection inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition, eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers in Europe. Being a guide to conversation in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. GREENE.....Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles in taking passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,
Pier 35 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points in the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 306 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 1 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 33 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKES, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses.)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 216 candidates at this examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.
The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers special advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. CARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and a Normal School for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduates of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J., a first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $310. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The usual facilities afforded shippers in reference to inland charges, &c.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 5. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MRS. STORER'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 15 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 427, 429, 431, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 126th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. ORUTTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS R. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS M. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 202, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 38th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS BINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 17 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF a good piano and vocal teachers, churches wanting competent organists and singers, will save time and expense by applying to E. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 54 Union-square.

L'ESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. L'ESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 57 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their tenth year Sept. 26. School for girls, No. 19 West 22d-st., (removed from No. 66 West 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 16 West 42d-st.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. (established in 1825,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms, $400. Open Sept. 14.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The Rev. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870. JOEL R. POST,
je7-law6mTu* ALFRED C. POST, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.
HENRY T. GODET,
my27-law6mTu* Sole Acting Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. O. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BEDDING, SCHOOL with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 22 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department. (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 22 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hadnut, Esq., No. 245 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Chevreliat's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 29.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 6 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Preliminary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 45th-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1830,) No. 101 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 630 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 56, 58 and 60 Montague-st., (now Nos. 130, 132 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHERBURNE, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.— Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address as No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG TAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching Latin, desires employment for a few hours a day in a school, or would receive private scholars. Address SENIOR, New-York University.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MATHEmatics and military drill. Call at Institute, No. 737 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TECHNOLOGIST
for September now ready. An illustrated monthly journal devoted to the interests of engineering, manufacturing and building. The leading illustrated article: "Steam Navigation for Canals." For sale by news-dealers. Issued by the Industrial Publication Company, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Whitney, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
ROBERT LIVINGSTON BOROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Phil

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

de Decline—The Causes of it, and its Present Condition—How the Trade may be Revived—Interesting Colloquy with a Noted Ship-Builder—The Prospects of the Business.

Those of the TIMES readers who noticed the business activity and bustle which prevailed in the numerous ship-yards in this City and vicinity ten years ago, will be struck with the absence of anything of that character now in any of them. They all, in fact, present a desolate and almost deserted appearance. Especially is this deplorable state of things observable among the numerous ship-yards which skirt the East River shore in Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, extending in a line from near the Grand-street Ferry to Hunter's Point. Thousands of mechanics and laborers once made these yards vocal with the hum of business, and hundreds of families drew a comfortable support from the wages that were earned in them from week to week. It was no unusual thing to see the skeletons of three or four massive vessels on the stocks at one time in any one of these yards. The harsh rasp of the saw, the clang of the ship-smith's hammer, the whistle of the ship-joiner's plane, and the rat-tat-too of the caulker's mallet were constantly heard in this vicinity during all the working hours of the day. The name of Messrs. Stack, Patterson, Perrine, Steers, Lawrence & Poulkes, John English & Son, Jabez Williams & Son, Wm. H. Webb, Jacob Westervelt and other noted ship-builders, were then as well known in business circles as are those of Messrs. CLEWS, HATCH and DREW among the frequenters of Wall-street. A sad change has come over this branch of American industry, however. These builders are doing nothing at their legitimate occupations. Many of them have gone into other avocations, and the localities whence, under their superintendence, were so frequently set afloat the evidences of American skill in marine architecture, are, for the most part, now turned to other uses. In the whole port of New-York, in which we include Brooklyn, there is not, today, a vessel of any magnitude "on the stocks." In fact, so far as we now recollect, only one craft of any kind is in course of construction, and that is a steam-barge, to be run on the North River for the purpose of bringing produce down to the City, now being built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES, foot of North Fourth-street, Williamsburg. The vast numbers of men who were employed in these ship-yards are scattered hither and thither, trying to earn subsistence for their families by working at other (and in many cases menial) avocations. The house-carpenter's trade has received many of them; others, especially of the ship-joiners have gone into the cabinet-making business the calkers are thrown almost entirely out of employment, finding work only when vessels are put on "the ways" for repairs; and some, in default of any other means of labor presenting itself have become drivers and conductors on our various lines of city railroads. That these mechanics, whose services were superiors in their various branches cannot be found anywhere, have been thus compelled to take up with avocations which require no knowledge save that possessed by ordinary laborers, is truly lamentable. The last two vessels of notable size that were built in this vicinity were the magnificent steamers *Ship of Heroes* and *Ship of Merida*, owned by Messrs. ALEXANDER & SON, which were launched within the last eighteen months, from the yard of Messrs. JOHN ENGLISH & SON, Greenpoint, and which are as fine specimens of naval architecture as can be found in any country. Since these were finished the trade of ship-building has been, so to speak, emphatically dead in the port of New-York. A representative of the TIMES has lately been visiting the noted ship-yards, and found their proprietors very despairing as to the prospect of a revival of the trade. The following colloquy, which took place during one of these visits, will express the condition of the business and the causes that have led to its depression, as well as the hope, or lack of hope, entertained for its resuscitation:

REPORTER—Well, sir, do you think these yards will ever again present the busy scene which characterized them ten years ago?

BUILDER—That is a difficult question to answer. The trade is now totally prostrate, as you see, and it will require, in my opinion, a combination of circumstances to bring it up again.

REPORTER—Many of the yards, I perceive, have been appropriated to other uses than that for which they were originally intended.

BUILDER—Yes; that was a necessity. When the trade went down the yards became so much dead weight on the hands of many of us who had long leases of them, and something had to be done to meet expenses on our part. So when a lumber dealer, for instance, came along and offered a fair rent for the yard, the offer was generally accepted. The property would have lain idle, so far as ship-building is concerned, while our rents to the lessors would have to be paid regularly. Policy, therefore, dictated the necessity of re-letting them, in order that we might save ourselves, if possible, to some extent.

REPORTER—Most of the yards have been let to lumbermen, have they not?

BUILDER—Many of the best of them have. Others have been let for storage purposes for such material as will not be injured by exposure to the weather. Some have been turned into coal-yards.

REPORTER—What prospect do you see (if any) for a revival of ship-building?

BUILDER—Well, for my own part, I am not sanguine. Some, however, think that matters will take a change for the better by and bye. You see, in order to bring up the trade you must first do away with the causes that produced the depression. The war, you know, in the first place, owing to the Confederate cruisers which were set afloat in English waters, destroyed our carrying trade. Our merchants did not know how long the war would last, and they sold their ships, many of them to the Government, and others to merchants of other nationalities. Those that were not sold found nothing to do, and were, so to speak, laid up in ordinary. English builders, meanwhile, in the monopoly of the business, and very soon after the war broke out, they began to build iron ships, in which line, I must confess, they have been remarkably successful.

REPORTER—Does not that fact you have just mentioned, the building of iron ships, have a great influence on the lack of trade in this country today?

BUILDER—Certainly it has. You see those builders on the Clyde have everything prepared for it. They saw that iron ships would be in demand, and they set themselves to work accordingly to meet it. Now they have the start of us, provided we could get orders for constructing iron vessels. They have their foundries in close proximity to their "stocks;" they have ample material out of which to roll their plates, and they have years of experience in iron ship-building. Besides this, they have tacitly combined to do all in their power to make the world believe that wooden ships are "played out." If they can do this it will work them great profit. We don't know so much about iron ships as they do. Our only experience in that line, I may say, is confined to the monitors that were built during the war. Very few of our builders have ever turned off the stocks an iron ship designed for commercial purposes.

REPORTER—But you could do it, couldn't you?

BUILDER—Could? why certainly we could, if we had a chance. I have faith enough in American mechanics to believe that they can do anything that men in any other country can do. Why not? We have, God knows, as much brain here as they have anywhere, on the average, and our men, as a general thing, will do more work than Englishmen within a given time, and do it full as well, too, if not better. Look at the ships we have turned out. Was any American ever ashamed of them whenever he saw them in foreign ports? I guess not.

REPORTER—But the foreign ships are built cheaper than you can build them.

BUILDER—That's true. It is not so much the ships of European build that we have to fear, however, but these that are built on the Atlantic coast in British possessions in Nova Scotia and Canada. I refer to wooden ships.

REPORTER—What is needed to help the trade here?

BUILDER—Well, several things. In the first place, our Congress ought to take off the duty on everything imported that enters into the building of a ship. In the next place there must be a reduction of prices generally among our own people; and of course wages would then have to come down proportionably. Then, too, there must be a greater interest taken in American commerce by the agricultural and other sections of the country. If a Western farmer or produce-dealer ships grain to Europe now, he cares very little, in fact don't care at all, whether it goes across the ocean in an American or foreign bottom, so long as he gets a good round price for it. Now, all these must be made to feel that it is to their interest, as well as ours, that American commerce should be resuscitated, patriotism, if nothing else, ought to influence them in this direction. As it is now, we have to work single-handed in our attempts to get Government to help us, either by taking off the duties of which I have spoken, by granting subsidies, or by any other means; but if the whole country demanded that something should be done to help us, it would be done, and the nation at large would be benefitted.

REPORTER—But suppose that all the ship-builders were to get orders for building large ships extensively to-morrow, are there mechanical experts sufficient in the country now to do the work required?

BUILDER—Well, if the trade should suddenly revive in any one section, say here, for instance, we could get men sufficient; but in case of a sudden general revival throughout the country, it would be difficult. You see, our ship-builders are scattered everywhere. Throughout the East, wherever a job is going on, they gobble it up in short order, and there is not work for half of them. Then, too, many have changed their business altogether, have settled down in other avocations, and many of them are doing well. Some, that I know, have moved out West, and have gone to farming. These it would be difficult to get back again. One great drawback we should experience in the case you puts this: Owing to the decline of ship-building, there have been no apprentices to the business during the past eight years, and consequently there has been no means of keeping up the supply of our mechanics, whose ranks have been lessened by death and other causes. We could bring a few ship-carpenters, if necessity required, from the Eastern States, probably, if there was work here and none at all there, but if all the yards were put into operation at once, we should have to make carpenters very quickly.

REPORTER—Then, upon the whole, you do not think the future prospect is very bright for a revival of ship-building?

BUILDER—Well; as I told you before I am not over-sanguine. Like many others, however, I am, like Micawber, watching and "waiting for something to turn up." Hope, they say is a poor provider; but, under the circumstances, we have to live on it.

Funeral of Joseph Hoxie.

The funeral of the late JOSEPH HOXIE took place from the Clifton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON'S,) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The officiating clergymen were Rev. JOSEPH DUNTZA, of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev Dr. EDDY, of the Church on the Heights, and CHANCELLOR FERRIS, of New-York. The services consisted of reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. EDDY; prayer, by CHANCELLOR FERRIS; a brief discourse, by Rev. Mr. DUNTZA, and the singing of the hymn "Rock of Ages." Mr. DUNTZA'S discourse was general in its character, with only a brief allusion to the deceased, whose funeral sermon, he said, would be preached at a future time by his late pastor, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, who was now unavoidably absent from town. He spoke of his earnest and honest Christian character, his cheerfulness, his kind-hearted heart, his benevolence and generosity, and of the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all who knew him for the winning graces of his character. After the benediction an opportunity was given the congregation to look at the remains, and hundreds availed themselves of it. The appearance of the deceased was exceedingly life-like and natural. The coffin was covered with fine black cloth, and richly mounted with silver trimmings. On the lid was a silver plate inscribed with the name of JOSEPH HOXIE and the dates of his birth and death. Crowns and wreaths of camelias rested upon the coffin during the service. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for burial, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Francis Skiddy, Caleb Barstow, Richard Thorne, Nathaniel Hayden, Luther B. Wyman, James Stuart.

The Troubles of the Ticket Speculators.

Quiet reigned in front of the temples of the drama last evening, and echo was unawakened by the hoarse bawls of the sidewalk venders of theatrical pasteboard. Theatre-goers were rid of their importunities, and a feeling of relief was experienced by managers and their patrons. Policemen guarded the doors of the different theatres, and had orders to arrest any one found selling tickets.

It was the opening night at the Olympic, and a long line patiently awaited their turn at the box-office. Three policemen and a man stationed there by the management, stood at the entrance. No one was to be allowed to get tickets within fifty feet of the building. There was not an attempt during the night on the part of the speculators to exercise their calling, although groups of them stood around the doors and cursed their hard fate in being prevented from making use of the opportunity to reap a golden harvest. "There's $50 lost here to-night, certain, Jim," said one individual. "It's all owing to a new man who was anxious to get rid of his tickets and sold back seats to Mayor HALL for front ones. That's what's the matter," replied another, and so they discussed the case with great earnestness. They all seem to look forward to the trial of the test case today as the final "settler" of the question. There was only one attempt made to sell admissions during the night, which was made by some small venders of flowers, who exposed checks for sale, but met with little success. They were not molested by the Police, and the management unaccountably did not interfere with the traffic.

Arrival of Archbishop McCloskey.

The Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer *Pereire*, from Europe. He was accompanied by Father MCNIERNEY, his Secretary, and a number of Catholic clergymen. He was to have been met in the Lower Bay by a steam yacht, containing a troop of friends, a band of music, and a collation; after which he was to have been driven to his Episcopal palace in Madison-avenue, by Vicar-General STARR, and other leading clergymen, but owing to the fact that the *Pereire*, on which His Grace was, arrived in the forenoon, instead of the afternoon, as was expected, the plans were defeated.

Personal.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of France; Gen. Kendrick, of the United States Army; Capt. Lyon, of Australia; Hon. H. Wheeler, of Chicago; Gen. Preston, of Baltimore, and L. H. Fairchild, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Hon. B. E. Smith, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. G. Gordon, of the United States Army; Hon. R. L. Orr, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. McDermott, of Glen's Falls, are at the Astor House. Mme. Voorhies, of New-Orleans; Hon. R. S. Andrews, of Baltimore, and L. Folger, of Missouri, are at the New-York Hotel; Hon. Julius Wile, of Rochester; Hon. W. M. Hubbard, of Iowa, and F. Tompkins, of Stony Point, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday, were the *Paraguay* from Havre, with 112 emigrants, and the *Colorado* from Liverpool, with 375; total, 487.

The Board of Education have awarded to GILLIS & GROOHEGAN, the bids for alterations in heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 33, $2,045; at Primary School No. 7, $600; new heating apparatus at Grammar School No. 27, $6,218; Grammar School No. 58, $6,240, and at Grammar School No. 36, $6,190.

The annual invitation picnic of the Frank Leslie Association will take place at Dudley's Grove to-morrow. The picnics of this association have become noted for the ample facilities afforded for enjoyment. The Committee of Arrangements have spared neither labor nor expense to make the present affair a most enjoyable one. The barge *Walter Sands* has been chartered for the occasion, and Wallace's Band will discourse the music.

The Cooper Union free night school, the free day school of design for young women, and the free schools of telegraphy for both sexes will reopen on the first of October. All necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes can be obtained at the office of Cooper Institute during September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 P. M.

Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth-street, corner of Third-avenue, is one of the pleasantest Summer resorts in the City. Concerts are given there every evening, with MOLLENHAUER leading the fine orchestra, and they are largely attended. To-night there are unusual attractions, (as will be observed in the advertisement in another column,) for the benefit of Mr. H. GRAU, manager of the German opera.

The body of MICHAEL AHEARN, fifty years of age, who lived at No. 34 Jackson-street, was found in the East River at Corlear's-slip, yesterday, and taken to the Morgue for an inquest by the Coroner.

JAMES W. WAKEFIELD, who lives at No. 358 Washington-street, was severely injured about the head yesterday by a hogshead of sugar rolling over him, and was taken home. The Fifth Precinct Police do not report the locality of the accident.

The third annual picnic of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, takes place at Jones' Wood, next Saturday afternoon and evening. Extensive preparations have been made, and the affair promises to be one of the pleasantest of the season.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, was struck yesterday afternoon, at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, by the 5 o'clock Harlem train, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

An altercation occurred last evening at No. 33 Washington-street, during which JOHN AUSTIN, of No. 19 City Hall-place, was stabbed in the head with a fork by his sister-in-law, ANN AUSTIN, and received a severe wound. The assailant has not been arrested.

JAMES OWEN, a laborer, yesterday fell from the scaffolding around the new Union Depot, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, from a height of forty feet, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening a final meeting of the delegation elected to the New-York State Colored Labor Convention, to be held at Saratoga, in Hawthorne's Hall, on the 24th inst., was held at the Freedmen's Saving Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 Bleecker-street. It was well attended, and was called to order by Mr. STEWARD, Chairman. The object of the meeting was to consult upon the best mode of action to be taken at the Convention, and also to prepare for their journey. The Committee appointed to receive subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates have been unsuccessful in obtaining any, consequently they will pay their own fare. In addition to the delegates elected, Rev. H. H. GARNETT and Lieut.-Col. J. J. SPELLMAN, of Mississippi, will address the Convention.

THOS. MCFADDEN, of No. 17 Vandewater-street, was attacked last evening by some unknown person, who dealt him a heavy blow on the head with a hammer, inflicting a severe wound. No arrest was made.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM F. BYRNE'S mineral-water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 69°; 8 A. M., 70°; 10 A. M., 78°; noon, 83½°; 2 P. M., 84½°; 4 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 78°; 8 P. M., 75½°; 10 P. M., 74°; 12 P. M., 71½°.

Neither Board of the Common Council obtained a quorum yesterday. The Board of Assistant Aldermen was declared adjourned till Monday next at 2 P. M. The Board of Aldermen will meet today.

Tenders for the supply of iron pipes for the Croton Department were to have been opened yesterday, but owing to the absence of Controller CONNOLLY, the opening was postponed till Thursday noon.

JOHN GAFFNEY was, yesterday, brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, charged by J. B. WASS, Assistant United States Assessor, with manufacturing illicit whisky in Plymouth-street, between Hudson and Little streets, Brooklyn. He was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge.

The square tower above the New-York Theatre is in course of demolition.

The German vessels on the North River were gaily decorated, yesterday, in honor of Prussian success.

The railroad track in Vesey-street is being relaid. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars now leave from the head of Barclay-street.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning HATTIE BENNETT, ten years of age, residing at the corner of Grand and Putnam avenues, was thrown from a milk-wagon, on Gold-street, and severely injured.

JEROME BLITZ, a magician by profession, was arrested yesterday for obtaining $150 from EDWARD C. BORRUM, of Hudson-place, under false pretenses. The accused was held for examination by Justice BUCKLEY.

ARTHUR R. SKINNER was arrested, yesterday, on the charge of having appropriated to his own use $126, which he drew on a check belonging to Mrs. SARAH SNOW, of the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. The accused was arrested about a week since on a charge of false representations, preferred by VEGA & Co., of New-York, but he was discharged, as they withdrew the charge. He will be arraigned before Justice BUCKLEY today.

SAMUEL H. CLAPP, charged by THOMAS LAURENCE with having, in 1865, received $12,000 worth of stolen bonds, for which he was in New-York, committed to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $10,000 bail, yesterday, through his lawyer, moved, before Judge TAPPAN, to have the bail reduced to $2,000. The Court reserved its decision.

The Commissioners of Highways for the town of New-Lotts applied yesterday in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Rockaway Beach Railroad Company from running their line from the corner of Fulton and Van Sinder avenues to the Howard House. The Court reserved its decision.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the drug-store of Mr. MORRISON, at the corner of Douglass and Hoyt streets.

One of the horses of the Cross Town Railroad line, at noon, yesterday, while in harness, fell into a sewer at the corner of Willoughby and Lawrence streets, and broke its neck.

LONG ISLAND.

Sunday morning, two men of Long Island City were rowing upon the East River, opposite the Flushing Railroad depot. Perceiving a floating object opposite, they pulled for it, and discovered a man who claimed to have been carried into the middle of the river from the New-York side while swimming. They took him to Hunter's Point, intending to lend him clothes to cross the ferry, but he acted strangely and gave a number of different places where his clothes could be found. They became suspicious and went for an officer. On their return the bird had flown, and it was subsequently found that the man was an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island.

Yesterday a large number of the yachts of the Atlantic Yacht Club were anchored in Greenport Harbor. A number of yachting men, including Ex-Commodore LYMAN, of Brooklyn, came over the Long Island Railroad last night.

A young lad named JOHN YOUNG, the son of JOHN A. YOUNG, of Flushing, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing. He, with a number of his young companions, were swimming in a pond near the village, when he was taken with cramps and sank before aid could arrive.

Yesterday morning the barn of Mr. G. GROSERMORE, of College Point, was entered by thieves, and a valuable set of gold-mounted harness with the letter G engraved on them stolen. A young man, nineteen years of age, who has since disappeared, is suspected of the robbery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The National Grand Lodge of the Order of Red Men will convene in Apollo Hall, Newark, today. In honor of the representatives of the Order from abroad, the Newark members gave a picnic at Baire's Park, yesterday afternoon. The procession, under command of JOHN OTTO, Grand Marshal, paraded the streets in costume, carrying their flags and banners. Among the dignitaries to be present today are Mr. LINDORFER, of Philadelphia, Grand Chief of the tribe and officers of the national grand tribe of the State. The session which will convene today will continue most of the week.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a three-story frame building, in Thomas-street, Newark, near the New-Jersey Railroad, and before it could be extinguished, damage to the amount of about $1,500 had been done.

Last week the Common Council of Jersey City resolved to change the city accounts from the Second to the First National Bank. After the resolution the Second National Bank refused to cash city warrants, and considerable difficulty was experienced by holders in having them cashed. It now seems that the bank had paid out on the city account $598,000 while it had only received $416,000, the balance, $182,000, having been advanced on city bonds not yet due. Of course, after such a resolution, the bank refused to make any further advances.

Forty-two pieces of silver-ware were found by Mr. THOMAS KANE, near Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, last week. He was walking through a little wood when his foot hit one of the pieces, attracting his attention. They are supposed to be the property of Mr. L. J. LYONS, a neighbor, whose house was recently robbed of silver-ware.

A new church edifice is being erected on the corner of Main and Mulford streets, East Orange, by the congregation of Christ Church. It will be Gothic in style, and its dimensions will be 33x67½ feet. A spire and cross will add to the beauty of its appearance. It is intended to seat 238 adults, and its interior finish will be very handsome.

A young lady, twenty years of age, a daughter of JOHN C. FURNER, of No. 9 Madison-street, Newark, attempted suicide last Saturday night by taking a dose of laudanum. Soon after she had swallowed it, she told a friend what she had done, and restoratives being immediately administered, her life was saved. She gives no reason for her action, and now says she very much regrets it.

The incendiaries have been at work in Passaic. Three fires took place within forty-eight hours, on Friday and Saturday. The house of Mr. HALSMAN was first destroyed. This was followed by the destruction of RYERSON'S stables, and on Sunday morning the carriage-factory of G. D. BOGERT was discovered to be on fire. The occupants of the building, Messrs. ROE & TICHENOR, lost about $3,000.

Mr. L. GARRABRANT, a saloon-keeper in Paterson, was robbed, on Saturday night, of a considerable amount of money and jewelry. While he was attending to the business of the saloon, some one entered the upper part of the house, and opening the chest, took therefrom $217 in money, bank-books representing $3,000, and considerable jewelry. A stranger who was seen about during the evening, is suspected of having committed the robbery.

At Elizabeth, a few days since, an officer, in attempting to arrest a man, became engaged in a struggle, during which he in some way lost, or was robbed of, $450. The Police have been watching certain suspected parties, and on Saturday night a man by the name of JOHN BRITTIN was arrested with $80 of the money upon his person. He confessed that a woman named LOBB, with whom he was living, had found the money and had divided it with him. Upon a search being made, $240 of the missing money was recovered. The pocket-book containing the money had been burned, and the money hidden in an out-house.

RICHARD S. HAINES, an old and influential citizen of Elizabeth, died on Sunday morning. He was at one time President of the American Bible Society; he had also for a long time been a director of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and for twenty-five years had taken a leading part in almost every local public enterprise.

JOHN BARTLETT, the engineer, and a man by the name of THOMSON, a fireman, on board the tug-boat *U. S. Grant*, had a fight, on Sunday afternoon, while the tug-boat was lying at Elizabethport. Both of the men were severely beaten, and THOMSON, who was knocked overboard during the fight, came very near being drowned.

On Sunday afternoon, two of the hands on board the ferry-boat *New-Brunswick*, running to Desbrosses-street, were severely beaten by a party of Irishmen. The trouble originated in a discussion upon the European war. The boatmen were pretty roughly treated by the Irishmen, who outnumbered them two to one, until one of them, breaking loose, secured a hammer, which he used with such vigor as to cause the supporters of France to come to terms. The entire party were arrested on the arrival of the boat in New-York.

Yesterday, the members of the Jersey City Turnverein held their annual "Sommernachtfest" at Mount Pleasant Park. During the afternoon, various gymnastic exercises took place, and a number of prizes were competed for.

About 6½ o'clock last night, two shoemakers, named MCGOVERN and FLANNERY, who have a shop on Essex-street, Jersey City, had a quarrel, both evidently being intoxicated, and MCGOVERN was thrust out of doors, when he struck his fist through a pane of glass, severing an artery. The blood spurted in a stream, and had it not been almost instantly stopped, he would have bled to death. No arrests were made.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Rear-Admiral Rodgers writes to the NAVY Department, off Sierra Leone, Africa, July 4, that the *Colorado* arrived at that port on the 24, after a passage of twenty-one days, from Rio de Janeiro; all on board well. He found there H. B. M.'s ship *Sevenoaks*, guard-ship, and H. B. M.'s ships *Gorgias*, *Cygnet*, the *Duke of Buckingham*, the *Otto* and the *Rattlesnake*. The *Alaska* is at Cape Town, where she arrived on the 28th of June. It was the intention of Admiral Rodgers to sail on the 6th of July for Singapore, passing through the Straits of Sunda and Gaspar.

The following-named officers have been ordered to report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Ord, President of the Retiring Board convened at San Francisco, and to hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Lieut.-Col. Maurice Maloney, unassigned; Capt. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, First Cavalry; Thomas Grey, Second Artillery, and Wm. R. Smedberg, unassigned; Lieuts. Wm. Crosby, Thos. H. Hay and Geo. D. Hill, unassigned.

The following will report by letter to Col. Thomas H. Ruger, President of the Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will also hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Lieut.-Cols. Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Edward W. Hinks, Twenty-Fifth Infantry; Geo. A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry; Majors Benj. F. Rittmin, unassigned, and Samuel H. Starr, Sixth Cavalry; Capts. Wm. H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth Infantry; Edwin J. Conway, Fourth Cavalry; Thomas E. Maley, Fifth Cavalry; George H. McLaughlin, Second Infantry; H. Penrose, Third Infantry; and the following unassigned Captains: Samuel P. Lee, Wm. P. Lynch, James McCreery, Wm. Nelson and James Thompson; First-Lieuts. John A. Goldsmith, Tenth Cavalry; Wm. R. Bourne, Jas. K. Byers, John F. Cleghorn, Michael Dolan, Frank P. Garrety, Michael G. Hagarty, James Fayes, Jacob W. Keller, John Keliher, Horace Neide, Daniel M. Page, Frank R. Rice, Geo. S. Spalding, unassigned; John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry; Lead W. Walker, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieuts. Geo. W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry; Eben Crosley and Jas. H. Rice, Seventeenth Infantry; Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry; Wm. P. Ladd, Second Infantry; Wm. Kendrick, Fourteenth Infantry; Wm. P. Atwell, John L. Graham, Wm. P. Hogarty, Chas. W. Keyes, Henry W. Kuhn and Michael Mangan, unassigned.

The following will report by letter, for the same purpose, to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New-York: Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Kidder, unassigned; Majors Martin D. Hardin, First Infantry; John V. Dubois and Wm. B. Lane, Third Cavalry; Capt. Wm. Thomas, Twentieth Infantry; Edward McK. Hudson and Hugh B. Fleming, unassigned; Capt. Albert Barnitz, Seventh Cavalry, and the following unassigned Captains: James A. Bates, Seth Bonney, Henry J. Brownson, Geo. B. Carse, Robt. Catlin, Louis E. Crane, Capt. Emerson H. Liscom, Nineteenth Infantry, and the following Captains unassigned: John Elliott, Hezekiah Gardner, Joseph W. Gilroy, Geo. W. Gill, James F. Grimes, Robt. L. Kilpatrick, John W. Lang, Andrew J. McNult, Wm. H. Merrill, Thomas A. Norton, Charles W. Pyne, Wright Rives, George Q. White, Samuel O. Williamson; First Lieut. Rich. C. Dabus, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Albert O. Vincent, Second Artillery, and the following unassigned First Lieutenants: Nicholas D. Badger, Hugh D. Bowker, Chas. A. Curtis, Wm. J. Dawes, Dennis J. Downing, Edwin C. Gaskill, John L. Hovy, John R. Haynes, Edward C. Knowlton, Thos. S. Merritt, Alonzo Mills, Robert C. Perry, Edmund Rice, Benjamin H. Rogers, Wm. Stone, Richard W. Tyler, Frederick K. C. von Schirach, John C. White, Leonard J. Whiting, Henry R. Williams; Second Lieuts. Andrew C. Ayres, Sixth United States Infantry; Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third Infantry; Gustave Magnitzky, Fourteenth Infantry; Frank A. Page, Tenth Infantry; John F. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry; and the following unassigned Second Lieuts. Frank Madden, Benjamin A. Pratt, Douglas C. Risley, Samuel Walker; unassigned, Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Minor. Capt. Richard C. Lay, unassigned, is, at his own request, honorably discharged the service.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and higher, and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Consols for account	92	91⅞	91⅞
U. S. 6-20s of 1862	89	88⅝	88⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¼	88	88
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87½	87	87
U. S. 10-40s	83½	....	83
Illinois Central shares	111	111⅛	112
Erie Railway shares	17⅛	17⅛	17
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23	23	23

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—COTTON—The market opened and closed buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Upland	9½d.	9½d. @9⅝d.	9⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9½d.	9½d. @9⅝d.	9⅝d.
Total sales of the day			Bales. 15,000

Total sales for export and speculation 4,000

BREADSTUFFS—London, 30s. 3d. per quarter for European; 29s. 6d. for No. 2 Mixed; Peas, 37s. 6d. PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d.; Bacon, 58s. for Cumberland cut, an advance of 1s.; 67s. for Short Rib Middles; Pork, 112s. 6d. @ 115s. Lard, 57s. 6d. @ 58s. for Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9 cwt.; Turpentine, 35s.

LONDON, Aug. 22—4½ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL dull at £31 10s.

HAVRE, Aug. 22.—COTTON—demand increasing; Orleans is quoted at 99½f.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing yesterday: SUGAR was slow of sale, but prices were unaltered; holders demand an advance; exported during the week from Havana and coastwise, 12,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds.; including 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 254,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds.; No. 12 Dutch Standard firm at 9@9¼ reals. Clayed MOLASSES flat at 4@4½ reals. Fair to good refining Muscovado SUGAR dull at 7⅞@8 reals. PASSENGERS flat; per boxed Sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, 75c.@$1; per hhd. of Sugar to do., $2@$4; per hhd. of Molasses to do., $2@$3; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 20s.@30s. BACON steady. BUTTER steady. COAL-OIL, 4½@4¾ reals. FLOUR firm at $10@$11. HAMS in demand. LARD firm at 21½c. in kegs and 23½c. in tins. LUMBER in demand for both White and Pitch Pine. POTATOES in demand at $6 50@$8 25. TALLOW firm at 12c. BOX SHOOKS dull at 7@8 reals. HOOPS, $50@$60.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Exchange firm at 1-10 off buying, par selling. WHEAT advancing; seller August, 90c.; seller No. 2 cash, 86¼c.; seller September; during the afternoon irregular and dull at 86c.@86¼c. for No. 2, seller September. CORN declining, and weak at 37¼c.@38¾c., seller September; during the afternoon steady at 38c., seller September, for No. 2. OATS advancing and more active at 27c.@27½c. cash; 27¼c.@27½c., seller September, for No. 2. RYE in better request at 70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 05@$1 07 for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 92c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LIVE HOGS firm at $5 55@$5 60 for fair to choice. CATTLE fairly active at $3 12½c.@$6 25 for common to choice smooth steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 165,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady at 3½c. on Oats, 5c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 6c. per rail.

OSWEGO, Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull, and prices have declined 50c. on Double Extra and 25c. on other grades; sales 1,100 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2,500 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 25. CORN dull; sales 4,500 bushels No. 2 at 85c. OATS held at 53c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted. ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@22; Shipstuffs, $23@25; Middlings, $31@33, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c. to New-York; Corn 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson. $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, 90 @ 95; to New-York, 60; to Albany, $4 50. By Lake IMPORTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye, 309,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—68,400 bushels Wheat, 2,552,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 15; No. 1, $1 18@$1 20; Choice, $1 20@$1 22. CORN dull; Mixed, 65c.@66c.; choice Yellow, 69c.@70c.; White, 73c.@75c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1. RYE steady at 69c.@70c. HIGHWINES, 94c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE active at $5@$7 for good to prime; $3 50@$7 50 for choice. Live HOGS steady at $5 50@$5 60. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bushels; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000 bushels; Oats, 150,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By canal: Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels. By railroad—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 1,00 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 10c. on Wheat; 9¼c. on Corn: 6½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT—Spring, lower; market dull; sales 16,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 98 6. CORN dull and heavy; held about 50c.; car lots, 51c. OATS dull; sales 16,000 bushels; Western per sample, at 44c. RYE and BARLEY dull and inactive. SEED—Timothy quiet and steady. PORK dull at $20. LARD 18¾c.@18¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 19¼c.; do. Gulf, 20c.@20¼c. FLOUR continues inactive; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $5 75@$6; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family,